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The American Home

GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

ON THE HEARTH OF THE AMERICAN HOME

Ladies and Gentlemen

INTRODUCTIONS are in order! We've got some new colleagues we want you to meet. Stand up, Mr. Guild. Stand up, Mr. Treidler. There's Guild, see him, brown suit, brown hair, big blue eyes; hasn't dieted since he got through college something over ten years ago. That other fellow is Treidler, big gun in art circles during the war, on Creel's commission, did many war posters. He's never thought of dieting; his suit's gray, hair sparse, his eyes are also blue.

You'll like these men. Both have been phenomenally successful. Treidler was doing covers for the old Collier's when he was hardly out of his 'teens. He's branched out since then but he still does an occasional cover for the new Collier's and they are just as popular as ever. Mrs. Treidler is an artist with a camera and both he and she are crazy about houses, old and new, and about decoration and about that art we are all trying to learn—the art of home making.

Guild is the most innocent looking fellow you ever saw. You'd never suspect him of genius. He blushes too easily, for one thing. And yet he's an artist, antiquarian, decorator, and author all rolled into one. On top of that he's one of those new fangled stylists who design things for manufacturers and make a lot of money for everybody—mostly themselves. He has designed (and been paid for so doing) things as various as locomotives, lace curtains, water pitchers, linoleum, and trolley cars. You wouldn't think such diversity possible.

He and Mrs. Guild, also an artist, live in an old Colonial house that would be a museum of antiques if they didn't make it one of the realest, most lovable American homes we have ever seen.

Step Right Up

SHAKE hands people—you're going to hear a lot about Messrs. Treidler and Guild. Some other time we want to show you some pictures of that famous house of Mr. Guild's and of that sweet Early American one Mr. Treidler has designed to build for himself on Nantucket Island.

But right now we've got to cut short the conversation and tell you what these bright lights are doing here. Obviously they're the American Home type; they love the things we do. Equally obviously it's two feathers in our cap that we got them away from other magazines who very much wanted to have their work.

Guild is to be a contributing editor, as you will note above in the list of editors. Besides contributing articles and illustrations, he's going to contribute a lot of that native shrewdness and good sense of his. Treidler will decorate our covers with a series of pictures of the interesting doings of a typical American Home family which will entertain you for many months.

REGINALD T. TOWNSEND, *Editor*
HENRY HUMPHREY, *Managing Editor*
LEONARD BARRON, *Horticultural Editor*
ELIZABETH H. RUSSELL, *Associate Editor*
LURELLE GUILD, *Contributing Editor*

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Adopt a Family

ADOLPH Treidler has a family that we are actually going to adopt. If you will look at the cover of this month's issue you will meet them all—all but the little girl who is playing store with the little girl next door, and the wire-haired puppy who is scratching his back on the greasy, but deliciously cool and shady, underpinnings of the family coupe.

This isn't charity. They're a typical American Home family. They have a car, a neat, attractive home, a lovely little garden, in fact everything—but one thing. We haven't a name for them!

Have you got a name you're not using? Do you want to suggest one for the handyman-golfer, for his wife who thinks he's nothing but a little boy after all, and for those two swell kids, the amateur golfer and the, alas! invisible amateur storekeeper?

There's a real story about these people that we're going to tell you next month but right now we're going to keep our ear close to the mailbag, listening for good names to come in.

And we like to be near the mailbag. You can't write too many letters to suit us. Our magazine grew rapidly and flourished even in the face of this bitter depression because we read every letter from every subscriber that crossed our desk and fashioned THE AMERICAN HOME in the way they dictated.

A Good $500 House

WE SHOULD have ended that last paragraph by saying "in the way the majority dictated" for there are some requests from readers that we cannot meet. For instance, after reading "What This Country Needs Is a Good $5,000 House" in our April issue an Illinois gentleman said we should have more articles on good $500 houses.

Of course in a way he's right and nobody would like to see good $500 houses in this country more than we should but right now they are not possible. We're looking to the day, however, and an article in our next issue will tell you "What To Expect of Modernism." We shall discuss the potentialities of the mass production houses that General Houses, Inc., and similar organizations are aiming at and we shall offer for your consideration a modern house designed for us by a well-known firm of New York architects.

But the majority of readers, who dictate our policies, are women and our October issue will contain mostly the information they have told us they wanted. We've tried to make it readable and practical for so many women have told us that magazine articles—particularly those on the subject of cooking—are unconvincing. They say they are not real experiences and therefore cannot be duplicated. We of THE AMERICAN HOME think we know how to serve you best and every article that goes into this magazine is designed for your own particular use.

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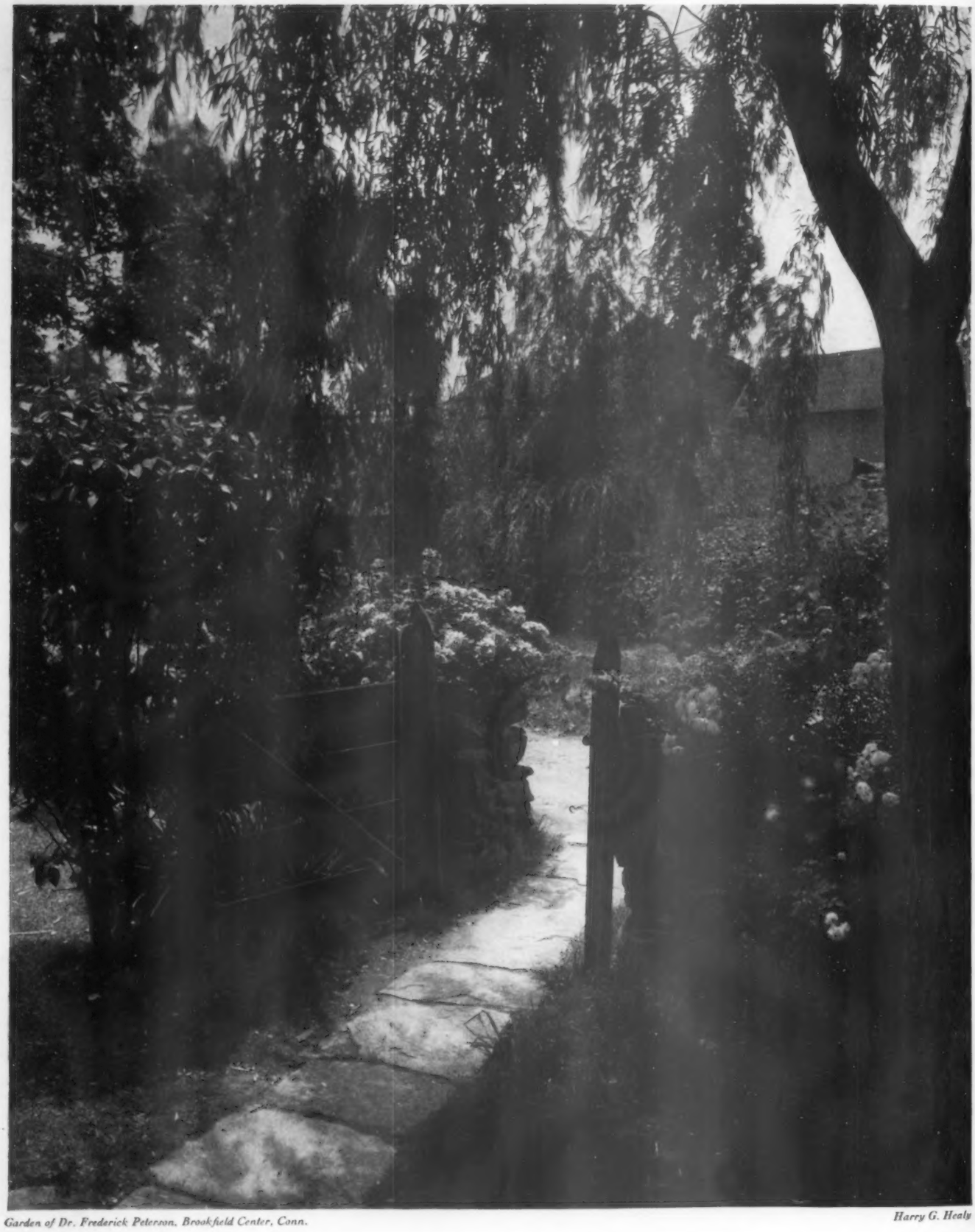


Garden of Dr. Frederick Peterson, Brookfield Center, Conn. *Harry G. Healy*

Cool refuge from the midsummer sun

THE AMERICAN HOME
FOR AUGUST=SEPTEMBER 1932

SUMMER MENUS SIMPLY MADE

Cook with Cold

by BETTY STUART

WOULDN'T your husband feel a bit sore if he gave you a house, and you lived in one room? Or a car, and you drove it round the block? Or a whole new outfit of clothes, and you stored everything but the hat?

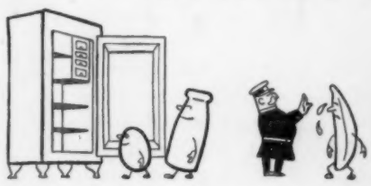
Yet some of us treat the family check signer in precisely that fashion when it comes to the mechanical refrigerator. We act as though our trained polar bear had just one trick—

cubes. Other than this, it might as well be the cheap little old-fashioned ice box, except that it's fed unseen instead of per tongs.

It isn't merely the intensity of the cold that puts the mechanical refrigerator in a class by itself—one of the best things that has landed on the housekeeping horizon in a generation. It's the cold-without-thaw, the winter that sets in and stays at the same temperature as long as the power house or the gas company continues to flourish. It's the varying degrees of constant cold in different parts of the cabinet, always ours to reckon on and use. A mechanical refrigerator, properly understood, is a unit fully as important as the range in taking care of summer menus.

The first thing about that "proper understanding" is the question of stocking. Are there foods that shouldn't go in our refrigerators? Are there certain precautions to take with those that do belong? Is one shelf as good a place as another for any particular food? Yes, to the first two questions; no, to the third.

Foods that shouldn't go in? Bananas. Bad for the fruit—won't ripen, and they're at their best when yellow all over, golden yellow, which



isn't hurt in the least for having brown spots. Bad for the refrigerator's other guests—odor.

Precautions? No foods whatever till cool. Everything liquid, covered—cream tops on, left-over soups in jars or glasses. Everything that gives out odor covered, too—cheese, cut lemons, and so on. Everything that absorbs odor covered—butter most of all. Everything that tends to dry out covered—left-over cooked meat, rolls of paste, etc. This leaves raw meat, which should be wiped but not covered, eggs which go in a wire basket or a bowl, vegetables which should be picked over, waste removed, and placed in the vegetable container that now comes with most models. Stocked in such a way, the refrigerator is not only as neat as a filing cabinet but as efficient—for cleanliness and preservation of food, for circulation of air, and for speed in getting at what we want without handling the rest of the contents.

As for one place versus another, a good rule recently issued makes our refrigerator classify as Station MMVC. Which is to say—milk (also cream and beverages) on top shelf; meat (also butter and eggs) directly below; vegetables (with fruits) in the middle; cooked foods at the bottom. Why?

Because it's coldest at the top nearest the freezing unit, next coldest at the bottom, since heat rises, least cold in between, but quite cold enough. Forget the reasons for the order if you like, but keep the initial letters in

mind, and such food placing will soon become automatic.

Listing the benefits to be derived from this steady cold in its varying degrees, we find that the first is—we can order more at a time and so pay less. The second is the time factor related to the same idea—fewer trips to market or minutes at the telephone. The third, the variety that may be kept on hand, turns unexpected company from a trial into an opportunity to demonstrate our cleverness.

Suppose a crowd lands on us for tea. We have sandwich fillings always on hand. The lettuce is crisp in our vegetable container, even if we put it there days before. We can pop a loaf of bread too fresh to slice into this firming cold, and, if we can count on as much as an hour, it can be cut wafer-thin. A roll of ice box cookies, ready to slice and bake, is wrapped in waxed paper, and how good they're going to taste! Cake frostings, even cake batters, can be kept as easily as though time stood still. Here is a recipe to test coöperation between the refrigerator and the range.

The making of ice cubes is not the only trick of the modern refrigerator. Frozen or chilled desserts, salads, and aspics are just a few of the favorites in its repertoire. (General Electric)

REFRIGERATOR COOKIES

2 cupfuls bread flour or 2¼ pastry flour
2 teaspoonfuls baking powder
½ teaspoonful salt
½ cupful butter
1¼ cupfuls brown sugar
1 egg
½ cup walnut meats, chopped
1½ teaspoonful vanilla

Sift flour, baking powder and salt. Cream butter, add sugar, and cream well. Add beaten egg, nut meats, and vanilla. Add flour, shape into rolls 1½ inches in diameter. Wrap in waxed paper and put in refrigerator to chill. When hard enough to slice, cut very thin with heated knife and bake in hot oven, 425 degrees, about 10 minutes. To vary, flavor half the dough with lemon and add chopped almonds instead of walnuts. Can be made days before using.

Why not keep a batch of dough on hand for hot breads, too? The limit isn't one day but several. Rolls for dinner, and more hot rolls for breakfast. Muffins for lunch, and another lot for tea. Biscuits, shortcakes, coffee cakes. Bake one lot for the time you know you need it, and keep the rest in the big pan or the little pans, ready to whisk into the oven for surprise parties. Paste can be stored, too—wrapped in waxed paper. By the way, have you tried the new pie recipe that doesn't need cooking at all, except to brown the meringue, and the ginger roll that's simply grand and made in a jiffy?

REFRIGERATOR LEMON PIE

3 egg yolks
3 lemons (juice)
3 egg whites
1 can condensed milk
1½ lemons (rind)
3 tablespoonfuls sugar
2 small boxes vanilla wafers

Beat egg yolks, add milk, lemon juice and rind, mix well. Put vanilla wafers through meat grinder and line a well-buttered pie plate with them. Pour in the mixture and top with meringue of stiffly beaten egg whites and sugar. Bake in moderate oven, 375 degrees 15 minutes. Chill in refrigerator several hours.

A greater variety and amount of food may be kept on hand because of the uniformly low temperature of the electric refrigerator, thus eliminating frequent trips to the market. (Frigidaire)

Cream and milk bottles should be kept tightly covered. Soup—in fact all liquids—should be stored in jars or bottles and covered. Eggs may be kept in a jar, or bowl. (Electrolux)

QUICK GINGER ROLL

18 thin ginger snaps
1 cupful cream
1 teaspoonful almond extract

Whip cream very stiff, add flavoring, and spread wafers. As spread, pile on top of each other. Lay roll on side on serving dish. Cover top and sides with remaining cream. Set in refrigerator for at least 3 hours. Slice diagonally. Chocolate wafers may be used instead of ginger snaps.

Passing to the really fine points of refrigerator cookery, have you tried ice cubes of tea, coffee, fruit juices,

ginger ale, plain or colored, with or without a red or a green candied cherry or a sprig of mint inside? Do you know the secrets of frozen salads? Have you experimented with condensed milk for extra smoothness of texture in ice cream? Have you mastered the trick of making your frozen desserts in paper cups, not only cutting freezing time a third but giving them a highly professional look? Have you proved your skill at such a chef d'œuvre as Baked Alaska? How many kinds of ice box cake are at your fingers' ends, to liven the family up on a wilting summer evening? Here are a few recipes, easy to make and easier to consume.

GINGER ALE FRUIT SALAD

2 tablespoonfuls gelatin
¼ cupful cold water
½ cupful boiling water
¼ cupful lemon juice
2 tablespoonfuls sugar
1 cupful ginger ale
1 cupful grapes
1 banana
1 apple
2 oranges
¼ cupful chopped nut meats

Soak gelatin in cold water 5 minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Add lemon juice, sugar, and ginger ale. Cut grapes in halves and remove seeds. Slice banana. Peel and chop apple. Separate oranges into sections and remove membranes. When ginger ale mixture begins to thicken, fold in fruit and nuts. Turn into molds and chill. Serve on lettuce. Fruit salad dressing, easy to keep on hand, is made as follows: Drain juice from canned pineapple to make about 1 cupful. Mix 4 tablespoonfuls flour, 3 tablespoonfuls sugar and enough juice to make smooth paste. Heat remaining juice and add flour mixture. Cook, stirring constantly, till thickened. Place over hot water. Add 2 eggs, beaten till light, and 1 tablespoonful butter. Cook about ten minutes, stirring. Cool and put in refrigerator. Just before serving, whip 1 cupful of cream (or whatever will correspond to the quantity to be used at the time) and fold in.

In placing the food consider your refrigerator as Station MMVC—milk, cream, and other beverages on top, meat next, vegetables and fruits next, and cooked foods at the bottom. (Westinghouse)

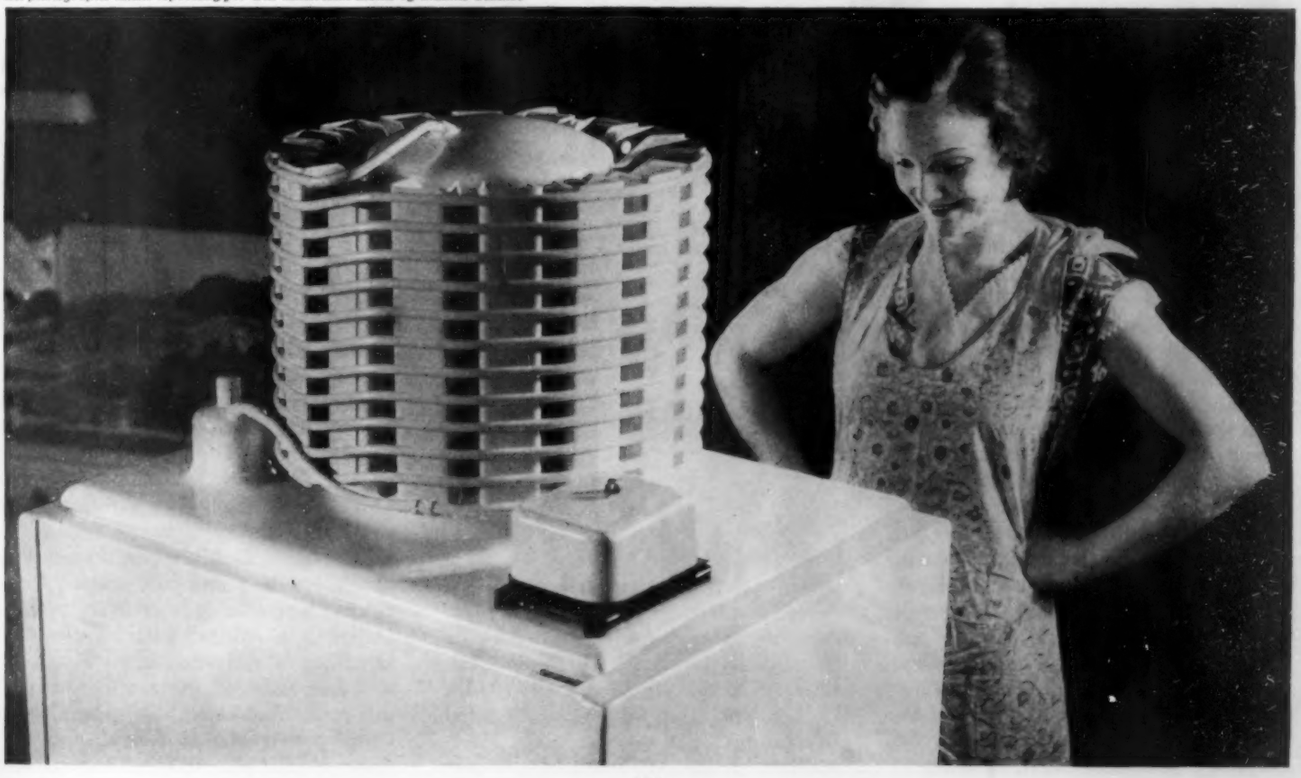
"All we can do is to leave you looking with fresh respect at your 'polar bear.' What you'll work out between you will no doubt be better than anything we could suggest," says the author of this article

FROZEN CHEESE AND FRUIT

1 cream cheese
¼ cupful mayonnaise
½ tablespoonful lemon juice
½ teaspoonful salt
2 tablespoonfuls crushed pineapple
¼ cupful nut meats
1½ bananas sliced
½ cupful whipping cream

Combine cheese, mayonnaise, lemon juice, and salt. Mix in pineapple and nuts. Fold in bananas and whipping cream. Turn into trays and freeze 4 hours. Slice and (*Continued on page 208*)

All photographs taken especially for The American Home by Adams Studios



Now we may have

IRIS THAT BLOOM ALL SEASON

by ROBERT WAYMAN

YOU may now have Iris in flower from the earliest spring season until the latest ones are killed by frosts. The magical touch of the hybridizer in getting new varieties that extend the flowering season or fill in the gaps between previously existing groups, together with the recent introduction into gardens of new Iris species in various parts of the world has accomplished this.

The first to flower are bulbous Iris reticulata, royal purple, with violet fragrance and the related Cantab, delicate blue; both are free flowering, the blooms carried on wiry stems about twelve inches tall and of ample size. They are indeed among the first flowers of springtime, pushing their way through the ice and snow and bursting into a mass of bloom ahead of the Crocus. This year on Long Island Cantab flowered the first week of March and was followed by reticulata, which continued into April.

Next to flower are Jean Siret and Souv. de Lieut. Chavagnac, a yellow and a violet dwarf respectively (introduced from France) the fore-runners of an everblooming race because, in addition to being the first of the Dwarf Bearded Iris to bloom, they also flower intermittently throughout the summer months, and again bloom profusely in the fall. Their first blossoms appear on Long Island in late March or very early April. Other miniature jewels immediately following these in bloom, filling out the month of April and flowering well into the middle of May, are Atroviolacea, Black Midget, Judy, Dixmude, Marocain, Coerulea, Eclipse, Betsy Presby, Glee, and Statellae. They flower in about the order named and cover a nice color range. The rock garden, or front of the border is the appropriate place for these low growing Iris.

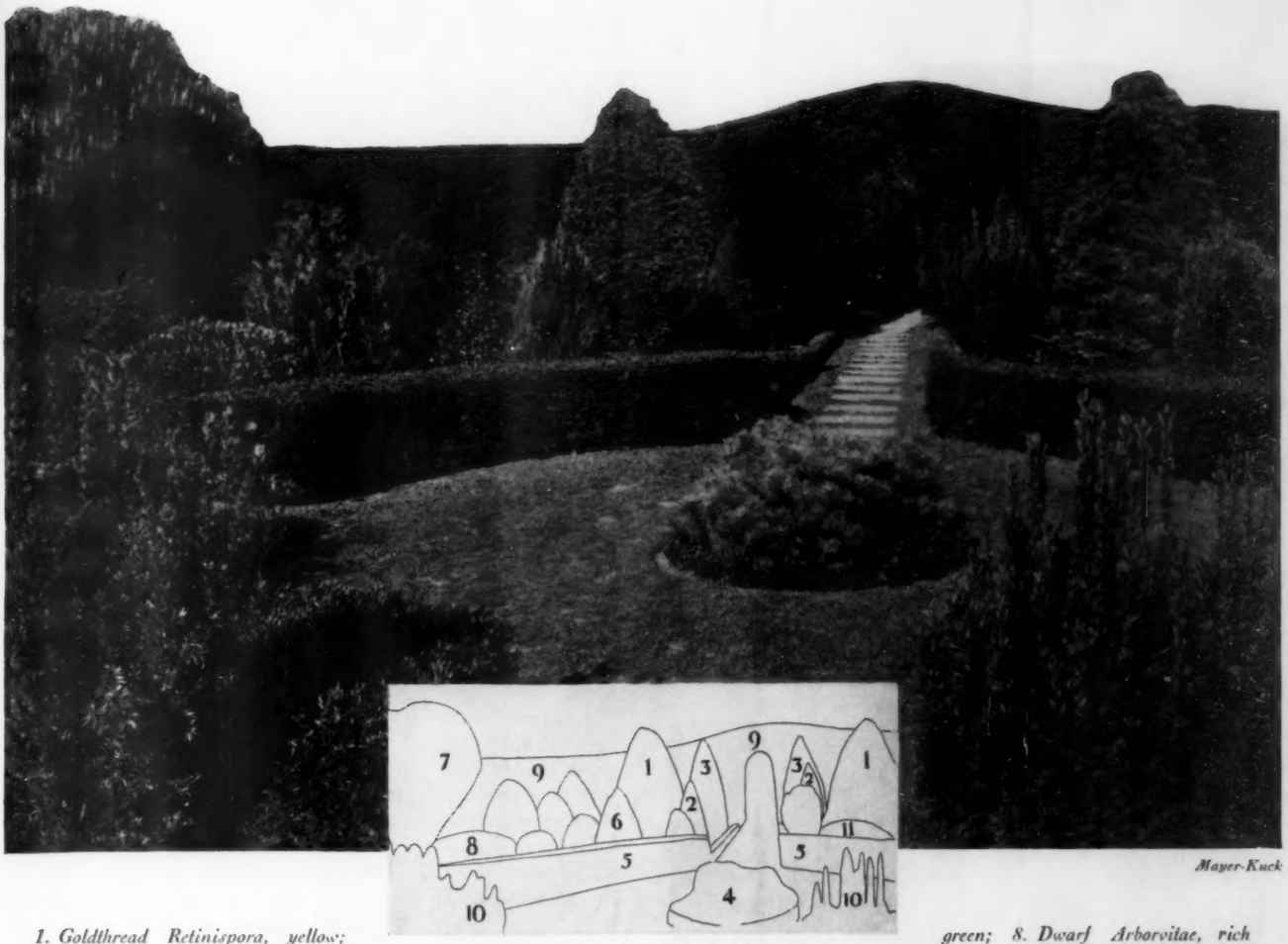
Harry G. Healy

The Tall Bearded kinds are still the mainstay of the Iris display. Front to rear: Loreley, Princess Beatrice, Shekinah, Suidjhka, Sweet Lavender, Eldorado, and Virginia Moore

Two interesting groups follow, flowering throughout the month of May. The Intermediates are the result of crosses between the earlier Dwarfs and the later Tall Bearded Iris producing a race that is "intermediate" in height as well as in flowering season. The other group, known as Pogocyclus Hybrids, is the result of crosses between the Bearded Iris, and the Oncocyclus species from Asia Minor. Quite hardy and easily grown they bloom practically together and are from eighteen to twenty-four inches tall. An interesting group of the Intermediates in the various colors are Primavera, Soledad, and Yellow Hammer, three lovely yellows; Istria and Ingeborg, two whites; Aquamarine, an exquisite soft blue; Rose Unique, a rosy toned variety; Gnome, Kochii, and Prince Victor, three purples; and Zua, a gray Iris that is so "creped" that it looks artificial. In the Pogocyclus Hybrids, which are entirely unlike any other Irises, a fine assortment would consist of Congress, Dorak, Shiraz, Shushan, Hamadan, Wm. Mohr and Zwanenburg. Lady Lilford, the darkest, blooms later.

A new race of Early Tall Bearded Iris is the next to flower, embracing Ammon, lovely sky blue; Louis Bel, the darkest of all Irises; Rheingauperle, an exquisite orchid color; Lord Lambourne, a rich reddish blend; Moonlight, a giant white; Mestor, purple; Dr. Chas. H. Mayo, pink; Magnifica, Chinese violet; and Chalice, yellow.

We next come to the best known group, in which there are hundreds of handsome varieties to select from. Nevertheless, I shall mention a few that will be representative of this group and cover the color range: Gold Imperial and Shekinah, for deep and soft yellow; Amerind, a metallic bronze blend; True Delight, a white with buttonhole stitching of red; Ballerine, Hyperion and Jacqueline Guillott, three entirely different blue ones; Coppersmith, a coppery red blend; Morning Splendour, a deep red; (*Continued on page 218*)



Mayer-Kuck

1. Goldthread Retinispora, yellow; 2. Dwarf Alberta Spruce, light green; 3. Hicks' Yew, dark black-green; 4. Dwarf White Pine, light gray-blue; 5. Spreading Yew, very dark green; 6. Stricta Juniper, gray-blue; 7. Japanese Table Pine, medium green; 8. Dwarf Arborvitae, rich green; 9. Canada Hemlock, dark green; 10. Yew, shiny dark green; 11. Dwarf Hudson Fir, dark blue-green This is a section of the Evergreen planting in The American Home trial gardens at Garden City, N. Y.

EVERGREENS
giving color effect

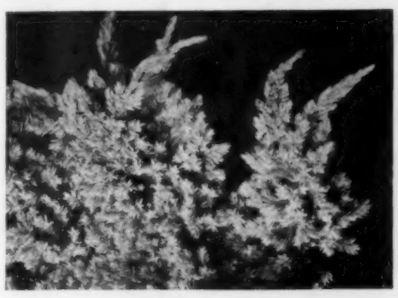
by EDMUND H. FULLING
New York Botanical Garden

DO YOU realize that all "evergreens" are not necessarily just "green?" That there are bright yellows, beautiful blues, and soft grays that might be in your garden? And they are nothing new. Every nursery has them, only you probably never thought about them from the standpoint of color values.

During recent years evergreens have become really popular—no doubt you have planted some yourself. They are excellent for foundation planting and if properly employed add much to the all-year-round beauty of any home. But once in a while, as you may have noticed, they are overdone. One way to avoid this is by not planting too thickly and one way to overcome it is by thinning out from time to time.

The judicious use of the color varieties of evergreens gives life to a group; and there are a great many such in various shades of yellow, blue, and gray.

There is at least one yellow form of almost every kind of evergreen that is suitable for foundations and similar plantings. The promiscuous use of these yellow varieties is a liability to be avoided, though their judicious employment is to be recommended. As a rule, their value is primarily as accent plants, to interrupt the monotony of a large unicolored green planting. But if planted in mass as thickly as the green forms, and particularly if set alone, they become too prominent and lose their association value. They present a case of a good thing that may be spoiled by overuse. A conservative use enhances the value of each plant, so probably the safest way to use them is to decide on some ratio of say only one yellow colored evergreen to every ten of the more or less green ones. If the entire planting is small and a satisfactory effect is achieved by the exclusive use of the green forms (particularly in the case of foundation planting), then so much the better. Since yellow is more striking than green, a smaller amount of it is needed to produce the same intensity of effect. Yellow is apt to be not so soothing and consequently it should never (*Continued on page 212*)



Meyer's Juniper is one of the very bluest among the blues, and splendidly effective as a small plant

Underwood & Underwood

What to expect of A GENERAL MAID

by RUETTA DAY BLINKS

IF I ran my office the way you run the house. . . ."

Now what is the snappy come-back to that? Thousands of wives would love to know!

The truth is housework remains about the most chaotic job in our otherwise reasonably civilized life, and probably the most chaotic phase of it concerns the general houseworker.

Even the books of etiquette fail here. They tell you what the well-dressed butler ought to wear, and which of a sizable staff of servants ought to peel onions, which ought to polish silver. If they mention the general houseworker at all, they devote short space to her. Yet the general houseworker is the commonest type of domestic help in use in this country. Moreover, modern methods of housework and of bringing up children have changed radically the things that ought to be required of her.

Let us begin with the hiring. Honesty, cleanliness (including neatness), and good health are three essential qualifications that have not changed in the least.

Two more essentials are a good disposition and willingness to work, but nowadays we know that these are not qualities as definite and permanent as blue eyes. We forget our elementary psychology as fast as possible, perhaps, after the last examination, but shreds of truth cling to us. We now realize that an employee who has been sulky and slow in the service of a carping housewife may become the cheerful little sunbeam around the house in a pleasanter environment, and a miracle of efficiency to boot, while the houseworker who has been getting away with murder in the home of a careless employer may resent having to reform. Obviously, a domestic employee who has never worked well or cheerfully for anybody is still the poorest bet.

Willingness to work is confused by some housewives with willingness to slave. A good rule to remember is that no domestic employee should be expected to put in as strenuous a day's work as you could do yourself. The pride of possession, the love of cherished belongings, are a spur that the woman working in another woman's home cannot be expected to have. Moreover, you can fly around one day and rest up the next, which is quite a different thing from keeping up the same steady pace day after day, as the paid houseworker must do.

The modern young mother has an especially difficult time explaining to the ordinary employment agent the kind of general houseworker she wants. "Ah yes!" rejoices the agent, "I have just the woman for you—she is experienced in caring for small children!" The mother looks skeptical. She doesn't want a woman with all the wrong ideas about bringing up children. Nothing has advanced by such leaps and bounds recently as the science of child care. From the preparation of food to matters of discipline, new technics have supplanted old. An inexperienced girl, she reflects, is easier to train than a woman who has much to unlearn.

FOR the first time, perhaps, the mother sits down and figures out what sort of domestic employee she really needs. Honest, clean, healthy, good-natured, willing to work—yes! But three additional qualities, she discovers, are necessary in a houseworker who is to help with small children.

First, she must be calm, even-tempered. Nervous types do not belong in a ménage where there are children. You can teach a girl to cook, but you can't teach her to create a restful atmosphere and keep her head at all times if she is naturally high-strung.

Second, she must have native intelligence. She need not be the product of much schooling, but she must be able to assimilate her employer's quaint ideas about vitamins in the vegetable water, the significance of poison labels on medicine bottles, and the sinister behavior of those unseen things called germs.

Third, whether she has ever taken care of a child before or not, she must have a natural liking for children.

THE ridiculously high turnover of domestics, the dread with which women face the ordeal of finding a new houseworker, the generally chaotic mental attitude of employers and employment agencies toward the whole problem of satisfactory domestic service, have been due mostly to careless thinking on the part of housewives who haven't taken the trouble to discover what qualifications in a domestic employee (*Continued on page 211*)

In Praise Of CORN—OUR NATIONAL DISH

Courtesy of Santa Fe Railway Co.

A harvest dance in true Indian fashion in honor of her majesty, Corn, at the Santa Clara pueblo in New Mexico

by MOLLIE AMOS POLK

OUR American custom of eating corn on the cob, so historians tell us, is a legacy from the Red Man. In most tribes, the Green Corn Dances, held just before the corn hardened into seed, were the high spot of the Indian year, a time of family feasts and rejoicings, much like our own Thanksgiving Day. And to-day, although Indian life has changed vastly, the old custom is still followed by most of the tribes.

On the Onondaga Reservation, just outside Syracuse, New York, the Green Corn Dances are solemnized each year as a grand reunion of the scattered tribes which made up the famous "Confederacy of the Six Nations," drawing Indian guests from the half dozen other reservations which dot the Great Lakes states and southeastern Canada.

Every fall upon the reservation just outside Ponca City, Oklahoma, the Poncas, Otoes, and Pawnees still observe the elaborate ritual of the harvest dance, all in honor of her majesty, Corn. Even the Indians of the southwest mesa and pueblos, whose customs differed so widely in most respects from their eastern cousins' held similar harvest dances celebrating, so to speak, the joys of "the full dinner pail." Every fall hundreds of thrilled tourists take to the ancient Indian trails to catch a glimpse of primitive life in these ceremonies.

In every tribe the dances ended with a great feast in which the eating of the boiled young corn was a sacred ceremonial—and with most American families it still is almost that, for no other vegetable is quite so firmly entrenched in American affections as corn, served on the cob. Nor is any other dish quite so *exclusively* American. To realize this, one has only to view the look of incredulous horror which sweeps across a European's face when he sees, for the first time, a dinner party of Americans abandoning themselves to the joys of their favorite August sport. To the uninitiated, the spectacle suggests the wild Indian, at his very wildest!

To appear at its best, corn must be eaten promptly after it is picked. But since not all of us can have gardens, a few hints as to how one can judge the freshness of the grocer's offerings may not be amiss.

AN EAR of corn, in its prime, has a tuft of silk trailing out of its tip. At the end, this silk should be brown and crisp, but strands, pulled out of the casing of shucks, should be pale green in color, succulent, and slightly elastic in texture, clinging tightly to the kernels.

The husks themselves, should be green, without traces of yellow and tightly wrapped about the ear. The pithy stem where the ear was broken away from the parent stock should also be green, or white, flecked with green, never dry and yellowish, or brown and withered.

Corn should have a fresh grassy smell, without a trace of mustiness or sourness. The (*Continued on page 211*)

Kent Studios

Vote for your Candidate

GET out the vote! Get out the scissors and a stamped envelope and vote! This is the simplest balloting you have ever encountered. A snip of the shears, a lick of a stamp and an envelope flap, and your work is over—while ours is just beginning. We have a special ballot-counting department in readiness to handle the flood of votes and hope to be able to tabulate the returns in time to catch our next issue. This means that the contest will have to close September 1st and to make things easier for our tally clerks we earnestly urge that you get your vote in early so that last minute tabulations will not be necessary. Do it now! Clip the ballot and let us have it! Don't vote more than once!

This is an unique contest. Never before has a great home building public, like the audience of American Home readers, had an opportunity to register a preference in a regularly conducted architectural competition. Most "prize winning" houses are selected by a small jury of architects. But here are three prize winners which will be picked by the people, the ones who really build and buy houses. In order to make this contest truly authentic and of greatest value to the building industry, including architects, realtors, manufacturers, and home builders everywhere, it is of supreme importance that we get out every single vote.

VOTE EARLY
—but not often

The 300,000 families who compose the audience of THE AMERICAN HOME are, of course, the best possible judges of architectural styles and home building values. Most of them live in their own homes and many have built in recent years or will build in the near future. If both husbands and wives cast ballots in this contest we shall have an electorate of more than half a million. The answers that this immense body of home makers and home builders give to the questions: Which architectural style does America prefer and which type of house plan is most satisfactory? will re-echo through the building industry for years.

AND beside votes we shall welcome expressions of opinion telling why a certain design is the best of the twelve which have been offered for your consideration. We shall want to quote a few of those letters which best interpret the feelings of our audience.

The American Home Architectural Contest, you will remember, was announced on page 143 of our December, 1931, issue. The editors, assisted by two well-known architectural authorities, Penrose V. Stout and Chester B. Price, eliminated 821 designs out of 833 submitted and the remaining twelve designs have been offered for the careful consideration of our readers in three issues of the magazine. The announcement of the twelve winners and complete information about our contest was given on page 84 of the May, 1932, issue. Four of the twelve houses were published in the May issue, four in the June-July issue, and you will find the last four houses published on the following four pages.

On page 189 we republish the eight drawings which were printed in the two previous issues. If you have not read these copies of the magazine, we suggest you obtain them before casting your ballot. At the bottom of each page on which a house is shown you will find a ballot bearing the name of the architect who designed it. If you will clip this out, on the dotted line, and send it to The American Home Architectural Contest, Garden City, N. Y., you will have registered your personal opinion in this important contest. If you have not kept your May and June-July issues and wish to vote for one of the designs shown in these two issues you may use the blank ballot at the bottom of this page. Just write in the name of the architect, you do not need to put in his address, and send it to us.

As readers of our previous announcements know, the architect whose design wins the most votes in this contest is going to receive the Award of Merit and $500 in cash. The architect who wins the next largest number of votes will be awarded the second prize and $250, and the third prize and $150 in cash will be similarly awarded.

Another interesting feature of this contest is the fact that the opinion of architects will be compared with the opinion of laymen. We have asked a jury of architects to render a verdict in the contest and we shall announce their decision when we announce the popular judgment.

Those who wish to buy working drawings and specifications of any of these twelve houses may have them for $6 a room (not counting garages, basement rooms, bathrooms, and halls) by sending a check or money order to THE AMERICAN HOME, Garden City, N. Y. Most of them are 6-room houses and the drawings and specifications may be had for $36. If they are returned to us unused we shall refund $26 but must keep $10 for a service charge.

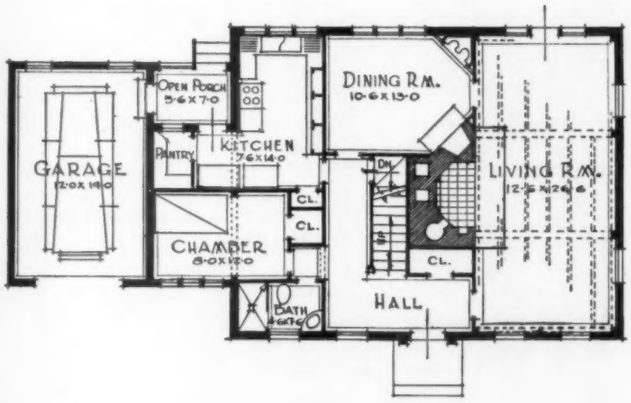
All the houses have been certified to contain less than 30,000 cubic feet and could probably be built in most sections of the country for from $8,000 to $12,000. An architect or builder in your community can tell you what each house would cost to build per cubic foot in your locality.

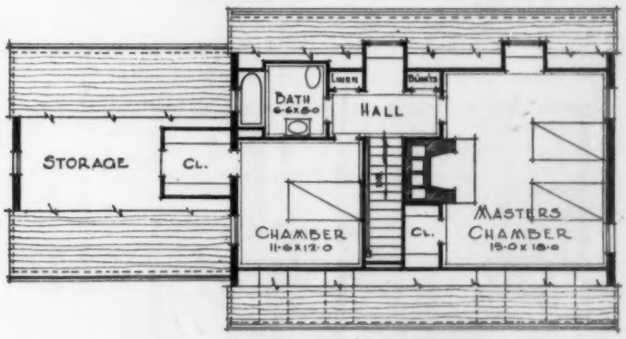
THE AMERICAN HOME *ARCHITECTURAL CONTEST*

I cast my vote for:

Name of Architect _____

This ballot may be filled out and used in place of one published in one of the last two issues if desired





Plans and specifications of these four houses may be bought for $6 a room. For details see page 184

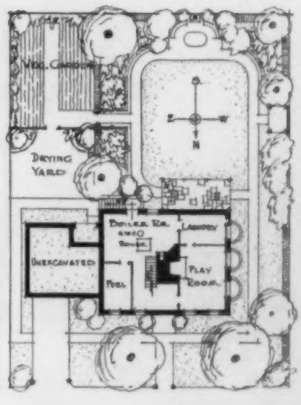
CUBAGE.

MAIN HOUSE.

Outside Dimensions 28'-0" x 35'-0" = 980 sq. ft.		
Bottom of Eight Slab to Average Height of Roof	= 24	ft.
24 x 980 =	23,520	cu. ft.
Plus 2 Dormers =	90	" "
" Chimney =	40	" "
Total =	23,700	cu. ft.

GARAGE WING.

Outside Dimensions 20'-0" x 20'-0" = 400 sq. ft.		
Bottom of Garage Slab To Average Height of Roof	= 13	ft.
13 x 400 =	5,200	cu. ft.
Minus ½ Open Porch in Rear =	140	" "
Total	5,060	cu. ft.
Grand Total =	28,760	cu. ft.



THE AMERICAN HOME *ARCHITECTURAL CONTEST*

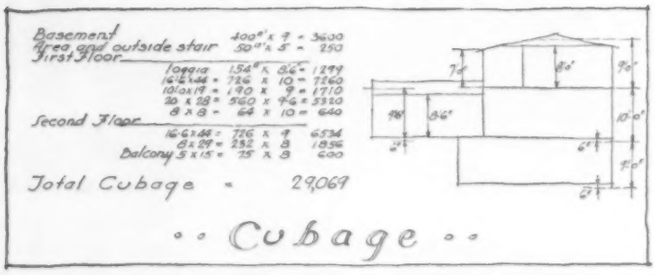
One of the twelve selected designs

SUBMITTED BY

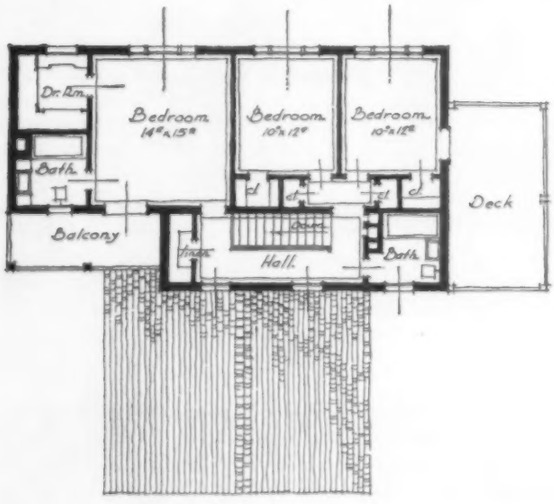
RICHARD WILLIAM MOORE

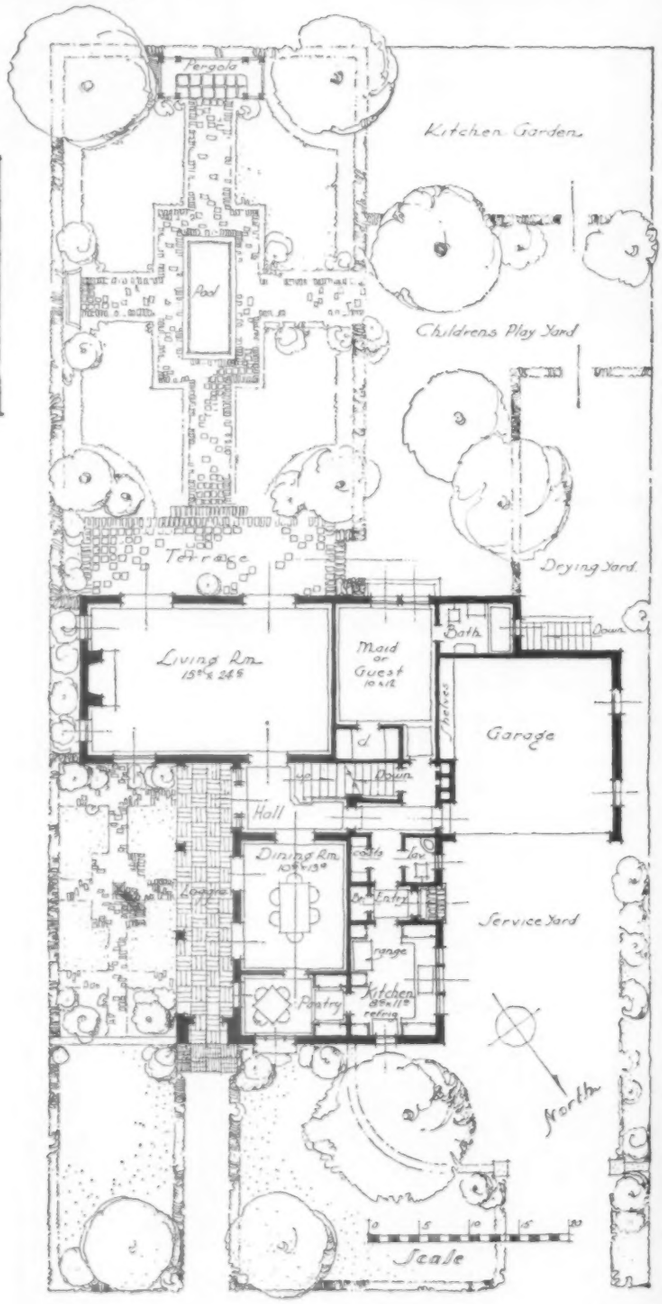
Beechhurst, L. I., N. Y.

This corner may be used as a ballot if sent in, unsigned, after you have judged the twelve selected designs



Cubage includes heater room and laundry in basement



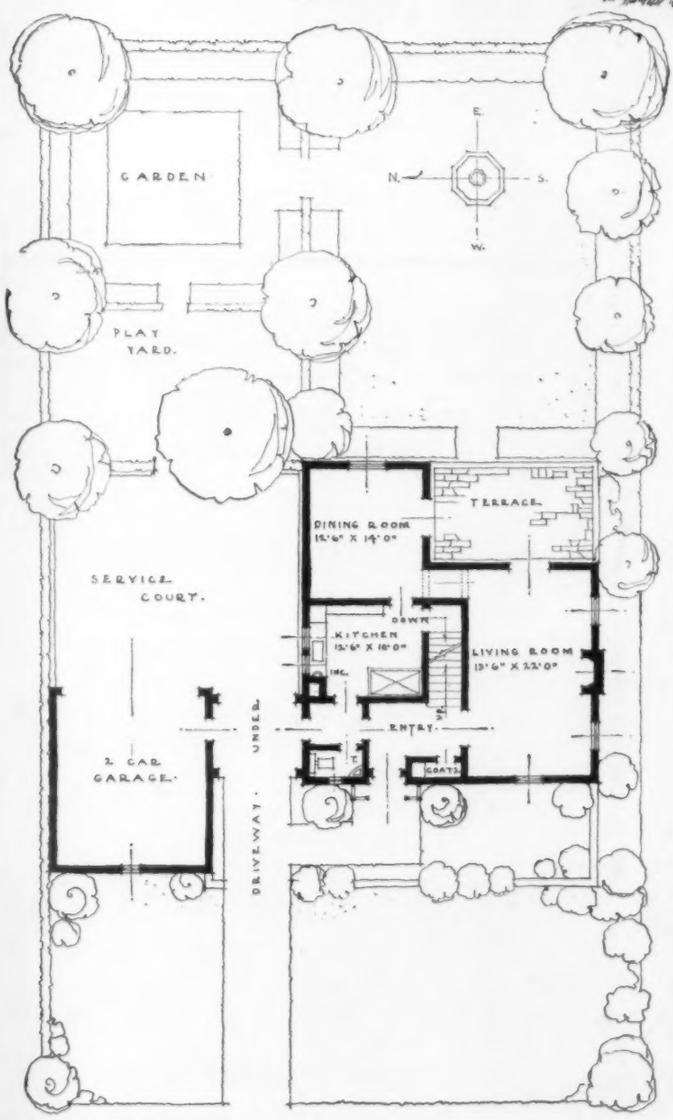


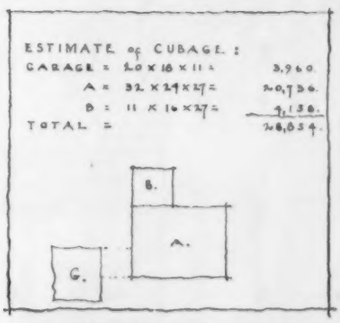
THE AMERICAN HOME
ARCHITECTURAL CONTEST
One of the twelve selected designs

SUBMITTED BY

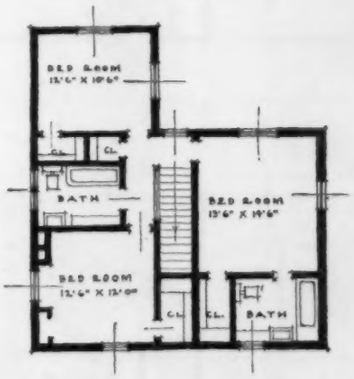
ROSS E. BELLAH, Office of Carl Jules Weyl
Hollywood, Cal.

This corner may be used as a ballot if sent in, unsigned, after you have judged the twelve selected designs





Cubage includes heater room, game room, and laundry in basement



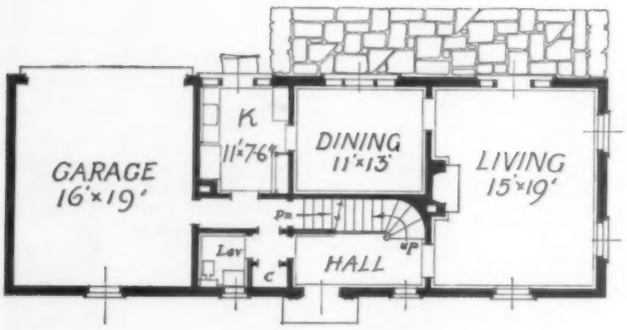
THE AMERICAN HOME
ARCHITECTURAL CONTEST
One of the twelve selected designs

SUBMITTED BY

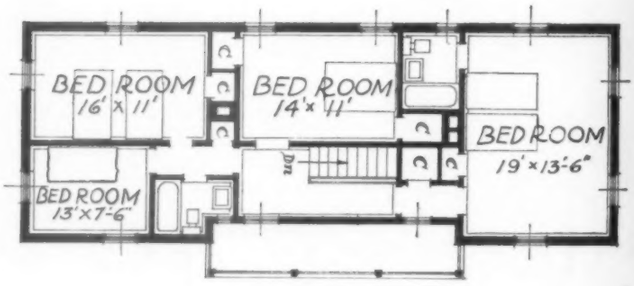
ROBERT E. BROWN

Los Angeles, Cal.

This corner may be used as a ballot if sent in, unsigned, after you have judged the twelve selected designs



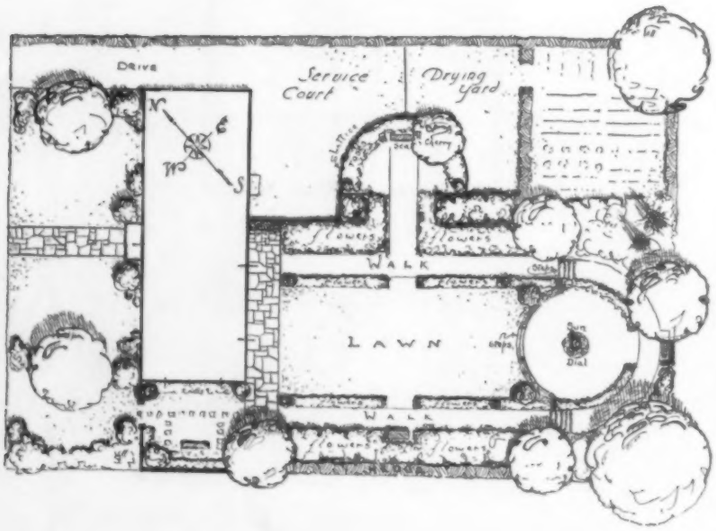
Cubage includes heater room in basement



CUBAGE

FULL CUBAGE OF HOUSE
53'-6" x 20'-6" x 29'-6" = 31805.75
MINUS UNEXCAVATED PORTION UNDER GARAGE
16'-8" x 20'-5" x 7'-0" = 2403.66
29,402.09

BALCONY	=	300.00
CHIMNEYS	=	72.00
TOTAL	=	29,774.09



THE AMERICAN HOME *ARCHITECTURAL CONTEST*

One of the twelve selected designs

SUBMITTED BY

JOHN FLOYD YEWELL

New York, N. Y.

This corner may be used as a ballot if sent in, unsigned, after you have judged the twelve selected designs

Page 86, MAY

STEFFENS & GUSTAFSON, New York, N. Y.

Page 85, MAY

W. M. ANDERSON, New York, N. Y.

Page 137, JUNE—JULY

REES WESTON, New York, N. Y.

Page 87, MAY

LESLIE ARTHUR and YANDELL NIBECKER
Los Angeles, Cal.

Page 138, JUNE—JULY

ALEX C. SOPER, III, New York, N. Y.

Page 136, JUNE—JULY

OTHO McCRACKIN, Hutchinson, Kan.

Page 88, MAY

LINGANE ROWE, New York, N. Y.

Page 135, JUNE—JULY

ALFRED COOKMAN CASS, New York, N. Y.

To vote for one of these designs use the ballot on page 184

A letter to the Editor and some suggestions for

Off-to-the-office Wives

By one of them

REGINALD T. TOWNSEND, Editor
THE AMERICAN HOME
Garden City, New York

My dear Mr. Townsend:

After reading *How to Be Happy Though Help-less*, in the last issue of THE AMERICAN HOME I felt someone should say a word for the three-rooms-and-a-bath bride who works . . . . If this young family believes that the American home must be the citadel of gracious living, it will find budgets of money and of time a constant and invigorating challenge.

Interestedly,
THERESIA R. LONG
Los Angeles, California

by THERESIA R. LONG

HOW to entertain on two hours a day is no small problem for the three-rooms-and-a-bath bride who is most likely to be an off-to-the-office wife, especially if she has just come out of a well mothered and managed home, in which her own part in the domestic arts has been primarily ornamental.

As she looks at her list of friendly dinner obligations she is likely to decide on Sunday, the day with a day's time, as the best for entertaining. But after two full-dinner Sundays, she will undoubtedly find herself humming over the ingredients of what makes Jill a dull girl. If she is wise she will decide that most of the week-ends should be spent companionably with her husband, even though the inevitable answer is mid-week dinner parties.

Any working young wife who makes this choice should do so with her eyes open. To be a gracious mid-week hostess (especially if one is slow or unskilled) is to set apart three successive evenings for one dinner. And under the stress of such sacrifice she will likely decide never to have less than six for dinner and will probably aspire to eight. The first evening is for preparing, the second for partying, the third for convalescing—for keeping the mid-morning and mid-afternoon yawns out of the office routine. Even so, that leaves at most five hours for all preparations—of the table and the lady inclusive: seven to ten on the first night and five to seven on the second.

Now what can she do on this much (or little) time and a budget to match?

In those last two hours before the guests arrive she will have time to make a simple canapé and appetizer, fix one fresh vegetable, prepare a quick cooking meat, unmold a salad, prepare her table, her self, and her kitchen for inspection.

That means that the preceding evening must see finished the salad, the dessert, usually one vegetable, the ingredients for the preliminary course, and sometimes, be it confessed, the washing and ironing of some of the table linen she intends to use. Don't forget, too, most of this preparation comes after the lady of the house has already organized and served one dinner-for-two, whose goodness and companionship cannot ever be sacrificed for subsequent kitchen activities.

HERE are simple and slim-budget fitting ways of splitting up a dinner to fit the schedule. First, the vegetable that must be prepared ahead: New potatoes, little ones, can be boiled about twenty minutes, slipped out of their jackets and put into an ice box jar for overnight. The next night they can be turned out on a pie plate, sprinkled with salt, hastily dotted with butter, and set in the oven half an hour before serving time. They will be crisply brown and fresh. When new potatoes are not in season, unwieldy old ones transform into golden potato sticks by the simple application of the apple corer. Beets for lemon buttering or carrots for glazing show no signs of having been cooked and skinned the evening before. In general, the homely vegetables stand up best to first-evening treatment.

For salads everyone has her set of favorites, but three simple ones that submit excellently to day-before preparing are avocado mint, pineapple crême, and tomato piquant. They all charm a simple purse and a particular palate.

FOR the first, add to a package of mint gelatine (at syrupy stage) a paste made of one large mashed avocado and cream cheese softened with top milk and mayonnaise, and flavored with cayenne, lemon juice, and salt. Mold as usual and serve with mayonnaise. This salad is especially good as a delicacy subterfuge when avocadoes are high because it will serve ten people. The amount can be varied by the amount of gelatine used.

For some reason men always remark admiringly about the second: merely lemon gelatine, Philadelphia cream cheese, a small can of crushed pineapple, and a diced cucumber, made after the fashion of the first and altered in the same way, in this case one package serving seven or eight.

Of equal ease and economy is tomato piquant. A can of solid pack tomatoes well mixed together forms the foundation for eight salad rings. It needs in addition one of the two packages in a box of gelatine, properly dissolved, one onion and one bell pepper chopped very fine. Mayonnaise fills the hole. An experimenter might add cream cheese here with effect.

Desserts are likely to be over rich and over costly. They can, however, be neither and yet fit satisfyingly into a split dinner menu. The easiest is a frozen short cake. Between and on top of the split and stacked halves of individual bakery sponge cakes (six for fifteen cents) which are arranged in a waxed paper-lined freezing tray, pour a mixture of half a pint of whipped cream (day old at fourteen cents) and two boxes of crushed strawberries which have stood for fifteen to thirty (*Continued on page 210*)

Frederick Bradley

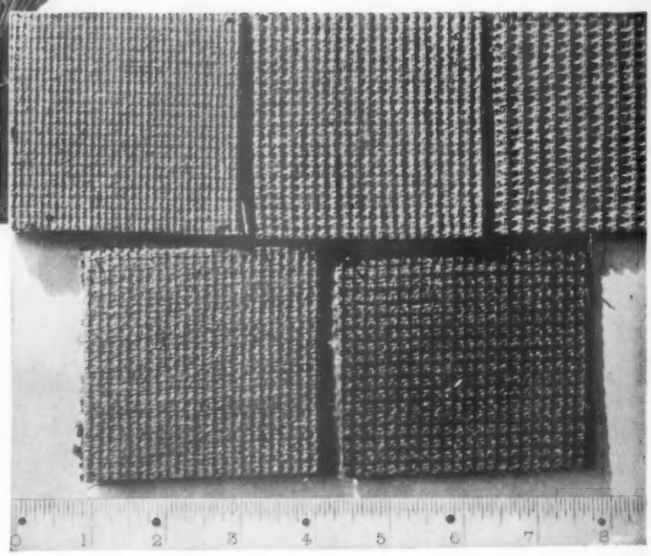
No longer need the humble towel be considered for merely utilitarian purposes. Modern designers have made of it a work of art and counted it a decorative accessory. For example, in the extreme upper right-hand corner a pair of green and white towels make a dressing table flounce. Beside them towels have been made into a pair of bathroom curtains. In the right center is a laundry bag, with a buttoned over section on the bottom for ease in emptying and under that is a hand bag or a case for wash cloths. In the lower left-hand corner is a thick beach sheet of soft toweling with a pocket with talon fastening for magazines. Above is a chic beret and scarf of toweling with a gay border, while to the right are hot water bottle covers. Above them are wash cloths made into toys for the children. Diagonally along the center are some new and smart designs in towels, which come in a variety of colors. (Courtesy Cannon Mills, Martex Co., and B. Altman & Co.)

Towels in New Rôles

Axminster Brussels Chenille Tapestry Velvet Wilton

Which rug gives the best value?

The assortment of rugs is indeed bewildering and the selection difficult unless the purchaser knows what to look for in each type. To compare quality in carpets and rugs examine the under side. In the upper row (below) are three grades in the Axminster weave, distinguished by the double strand rows of jute fibre. The high grade fabric at the left contains 10½ rows to the inch, the medium grade 7, and the cheaper grade 5. In the bottom row at the left is shown the back of a high grade Velvet rug, having 8½ rows to the inch; the cheaper grade at the right has 7 rows to the inch



by CYRIL EDWARDS

Not long ago, a young bride said to me, "I think rugs and carpets are the hardest things in the world to buy. Of course, selecting the design and colors you want is quite simple. But how in the world is a person to know whether she is buying a really good rug at a bargain or paying an exorbitant price for some cheap fabric that will fall to pieces after a few months of wear?

"I can tell a good drapery or curtain material when I see it" she continued, "and I'm not a bad judge of furniture, but whenever I try to learn how to compare values in floor coverings, I simply get lost in a maze of technical terms, such as 'a ten-wire, worsted Wilton, three-ply yarn, 257 pitch' and goodness knows what other words those rug salesmen use!"

You've probably felt the same way yourself, if you've ever tried to become a competent judge of woven floor coverings. This isn't surprising, either, because rugs and carpets *are* rather complicated fabrications. But don't let this problem discourage you. It *is* possible to buy rugs and carpets intelligently without taking a six months' course at the mills. And in these times, that's quite a valuable accomplishment for any home's purchasing agent, for these three reasons:

First, because it's stylish these days to be thrifty and thrift means intelligent spending as well as careful saving. Second, because the stores are offering some perfectly wonderful bargains in rugs and carpets at present, but—third, you must watch your step! Unfortunately, all that glitters in the "Big Rug Sale" is not a bargain.

There are four general methods of judging the quality of a domestic rug or carpet. The first of these is to determine the type of weave—that is, whether the fabric is Chenille, Wilton, Brussels, Axminster, Velvet, or Tapestry. These words are not names of the manufacturers, as many people believe. They are the names of the most common types of domestic floor covering weaves.

Having determined the weave, the next step is to differentiate between the various grades in each weave. For example, you may be shown two

rugs, both of Wilton weave, but one of excellent quality, while the other is so poorly constructed that it is a doubtful value.

A third method of judging rug and carpet values is by feeling the weight of the fabric. Usually—but not always—a heavier fabric will give the most service.

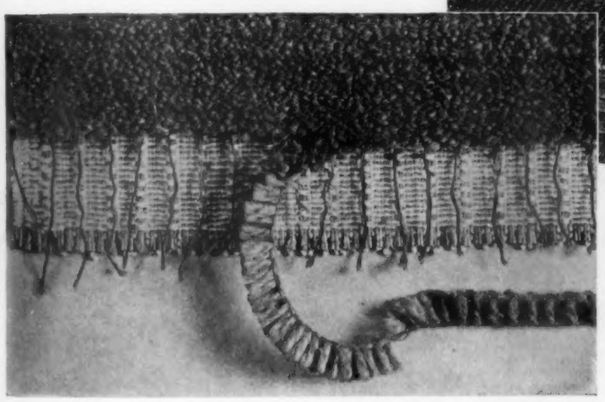
Finally, we have the very common index of price. In floor coverings, as in most other things, we receive approximately what we pay for. There are exceptions, however, and in these times—when economic buying is a necessary virtue and deceptive pricing a common vice—it doesn't pay to rely too heavily on the price index alone.

Very often you can learn the weave by finding the manufacturer's stencilled mark or label which is usually affixed to the edge or stamped on the back of the rug. However, some rugs

One of the newer "American Orientals" or washed rugs, showing how the pattern is woven through to the back in simulation of the genuine Oriental. This is a development of the Wilton weave. (Mohawk Carpet Mills)

Rug cushions not only lengthen the life of your rugs but make them feel much more luxurious to walk on, especially if the rug itself is not very heavy. (Ozite Carpet Cushion Co.)

Chenille carpeting is composed of rows of woolen tufts, securely bound to a backing of cotton, jute, and coarse wool yarn by means of strong linen threads



are not so marked, so it is well to be able to determine the weave yourself.

STRANGE to say, Chenille, the most luxurious and long-wearing weave of all, is the least known. This is probably because Chenille is a custom-made fabric, which is not often sold in the form of "ready-to-wear" rugs but is usually cut from rolls to the desired size or else woven to order in practically any design, color, shape, or size desired.

The name Chenille comes from the French word for caterpillar. It is so named because the surface of this fabric is made up of rows of fuzzy, V-shaped cord laid upon a blanket of coarse, heavy wool and bound to it by means of strong cotton or linen threads. By bending the fabric back, you can readily see these rows of V-shaped surface cord attached to the heavy backing of coarse, hairy yarn. By these two features, you can always tell the Chenille from other carpet weaves.

Chenille carpet ranges from one half to one and one half inches in thickness and is much heavier than other American-made weaves.

Although made on power looms, Chenille requires a great deal of hand work. Because of this and the large amount of yarn it contains, Chenille is one of the most expensive floor coverings made in this country.

If you are looking for a deep, soft, luxurious carpet that will give you a lifetime of good service and rich appearance, investigate Chenille. You'll find it available in practically any color, design, shape, or size you desire.

There are many different grades, which may be judged by thickness, weight, and—since there is less competition among dealers in this weave—by price.

Next to Chenille in price and quality, is the Wilton weave—a sturdy, durable fabric with a tightly woven back and a firm, close, resilient surface. Wilton is heavier than the Axminster, Velvet, and Tapestry weaves, but lighter than Chenille.

The Wilton weave's reputation for long service is largely due to the hidden quality or cushion back which every true Wilton has. From three to six "frames" or layers of differently colored yarns are used in the Wilton loom. Since only one of these colors can appear in each tuft, the yarns not brought to the surface by the pattern device are buried in the body of the fabric, where they remain until the pattern requires them on the surface. Thus, under each tuft of yarn on the surface there are several layers of yarn buried in the back of the fabric. This forms a cushion which gives the fabric added softness and durability.

These buried yarns can usually be seen running lengthwise in the back of the Wilton rug or carpet, partly hidden by the closely criss-crossed warp and weft yarns of cotton. No other type of weave contains these hidden layers of woollen yarn.

Wilton qualities can be compared by determining the type of yarn used, by feeling the weight and thickness of the fabric, by counting the number of threads to the inch, and, to some extent by price.

The surface yarn is either wool or worsted. Worsted Wiltons are considered the better, (*Continued on page 210*)

Eventually
WHY NOT KNIT NOW?

GLADYS WESTON RYAN

KNITTING needles are jabbing and stabbing into yarn with a fervor that has not been equalled since the War! Joan Crawford, on a visit to New York, startled more than one studio assistant and mannequin when, at every breathing spell between poses and fittings, she fell upon her knitting as though her salary depended upon it. Women's club meetings, it is reported, mix parliamentary order with "knit one, purl one." And, if you invite a young lady to tea to-day, you are apt to find her gulping her cup of brew to busy herself with the shoulder of her husband's new sweater.

Dana B. Merrill

With such industry sweeping the country, there are bound to be results. We have been investigating and will let you in on some of the inside news!

Lots of young ladies lately are going quite heady and producing smart little hats that, although they may be as like as those old peas-in-a-pod, have the enviable trait of taking on an individual's own personality. They can be saucy or severe, depending upon the angle at which they are worn and upon the features of the wearer. The simplest style is the stocking cap rolled up to frame the face. In knitting or crocheting such a cap (patronize your neighborhood yarn shop to find out how easy it is), you have the choice of many yarns; silk, wool, silk-and-wool, angora—even common store string, if you have a dash of daring in your make-up!

Then almost as easily, a turban may be fashioned of wool bouclé or silk cord by knitting a long band, four inches wide, the length depending upon the head size and the amount of twisting and draping desired. Start draping by placing one square end on top of your head, pointing forward; then fold the remaining part of the band around the head into the most becoming shape. Pin it into place and later tack. This process may be made easier by slipping a fitted lining on the head, before draping, and pinning to that. Be sure to have a long enough band—you may want to twist it twice around your crown in a braided effect. If you are uncertain about the length, slip your stitches off on a large safety pin before binding off and tentatively drape the band around the turban.

The crab-net beret that has snared half the younger generation to put its heads into it can be crocheted in next-to-no time, from one ball of wool according to these directions:

Ch 4, join and ch 3 to count as 1 d c. Work 15 more d c in ring, join and ch 4. Join all rounds with a slip st in the 3rd ch.

Round 2: *1 d c on d c, ch 1, 1 d c on next d c, ch 2, repeat from * ch 5 and turn.

Round 3: 1 d c, ch 2, repeat around, ch 6 and turn.

Round 4: 1 d c, ch 3, repeat around, ch 7 and turn.

Round 5: 1 d c, ch 4, repeat around, ch 8 and turn.

Round 6: 1 d c, ch 5, repeat around, ch 9 and turn.

Round 7: 1 d c, ch 6, repeat around, ch 9 and turn.

All articles courtesy of Columbia Yarn

The crab-net beret that has taken the younger generation by storm can be made quickly according to the directions given here

The afghan, at the left, is useful when motoring, at the beach, in the bleachers, or even to snuggle under for those forty winks.

McManus Studios

The short, puff-sleeved blouse with its lacy stitches has found favor this season with those who cannot spend much time on their knitting

Repeat round 7 until cap measures 5½ inches in diameter. Continue without increasing until the proper depth, 6 or 7 inches from center of crown, about 10 rounds, stretched. Finish with even s c rounds, 1 s c in each ch st, omitting d c, until material is all used. This makes the roll on edge.

Sweaters, this season, have played into the hands of the hasty, for many of them are abbreviated as to length and sleeves and use lacy stitches that multiply quickly. In fact, the short, puff-sleeved blouse shown in the illustration seems to go almost as fast as ripping, once you buy three balls of sheerest yarn and needles, sizes 2 and 8, and start to follow these directions: *(Continued on page 208)*

My husband calls me

A HAIRPIN MECHANIC

by RUTH BRINDZE

Drawings by
HELEN E. HOKINSON

I DON'T know where Tom got the phrase but I remember very well the time he first labeled me "a hairpin mechanic." He didn't mean it in the nicest way and I took it just the way he meant it—but that's long ago and although the name has stuck it is more like a badge of honor now because Tom realizes there are lots of little chores that he used to have to do (when he could have been polishing his golf sticks or doing something useful like that) that I do now in his place. Familiarity with the "children's diseases" of plumbing systems and all those minor ailments that the

Frequent use of a "plumber's helper"—a stiff rubber cap with wooden handle—will keep the kitchen sink drain clear

equipment of even the best regulated house will develop occasionally—and at the most inopportune times—has taught me how long each repair job will take so I no longer confront Tom and his guests in the front hall, with a face covered with grease, as I did that terrible time I first got my accolade of "hairpin mechanic." I was trying to get upstairs—but that was long ago, and I'm writing this article because the editor told Tom he wanted a few simple suggestions from a real hairpin mechanic.

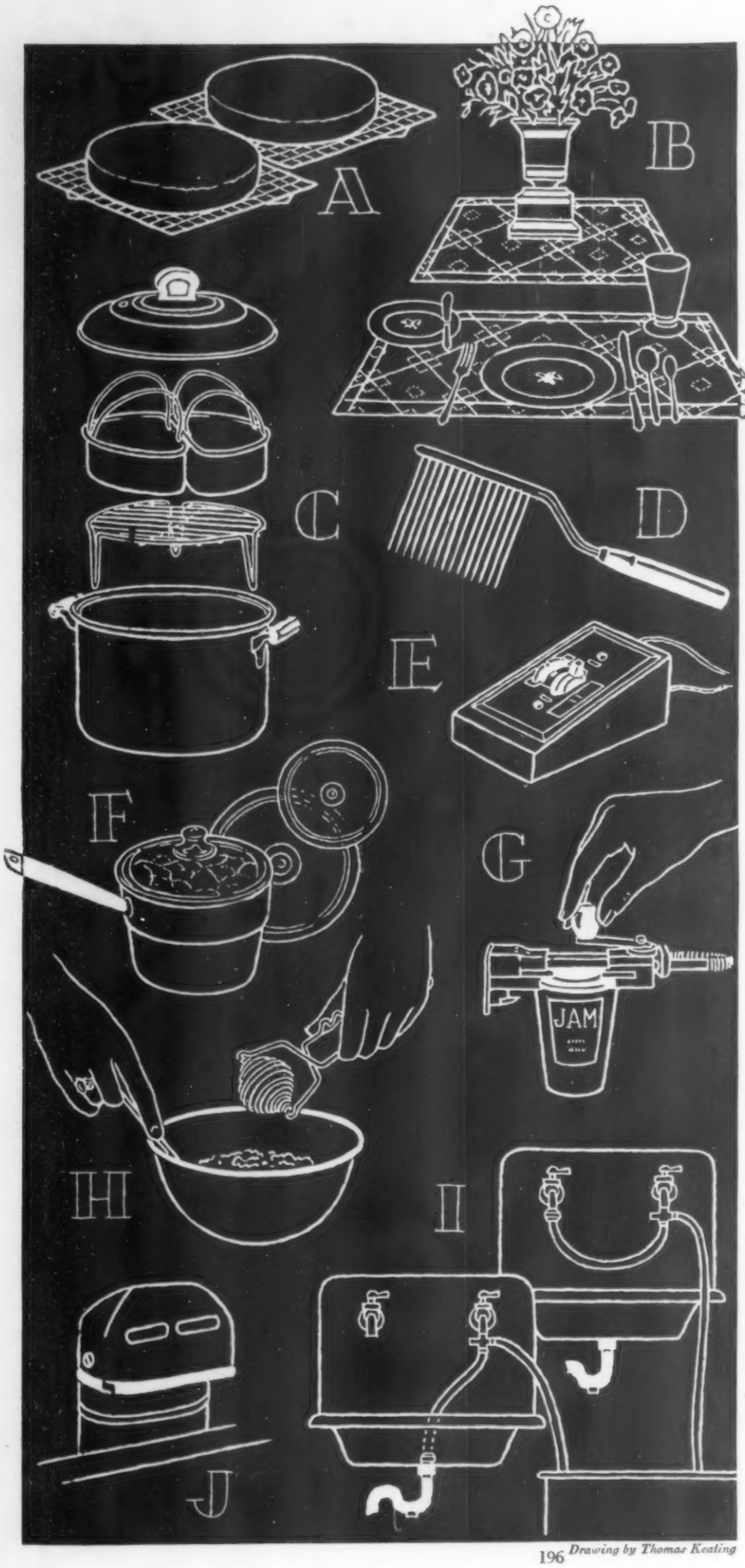
Let's begin with the electric wiring system and electrical equipment, necessities in every American home and simple enough to manage if you know what to do. For instance, the cord of our iron had become worn near the plug which fits into the wall socket. The first thing I did was to disconnect it from the socket and loosen the two small screws in the plug that hold the cord in place. That done, I slipped out the cord, and with a small sharp knife cut off all the worn part, and then removed half an inch of the outer silk covering and the rubber insulation.

I now had the twin wires, each consisting of many fine copper threads twisted together, free of all insulation. Working carefully, so that the threads would not break, I pulled them through the hole in the plug. One wire (it does not matter which one) was carried half way around the left prong, and wound around the screw on the same side. The screw was then tightened so that the wire was held securely. The same thing was done with the other wire, and the job was done. The entire repair was completed in less than ten minutes. In winding the wires around the screws I made certain that there were no loose threads. If two uninsulated wires touch they will "short circuit" the current and blow out the fuse.

IF the cord had broken at the other end near the plug which fits into the iron, it would have been quite as simple to repair, although the actual work might have taken a little longer. Plugs that fit into irons and other electric appliances such as toasters, waffle irons, and percolators, are made in two sections. The first step is to take the plug apart by unscrewing the two small screws that hold it together. When the plug is open you will see that two narrow grooves run from the end of the plug to the connecting screws. Now make certain that the cord is through the protecting spring at the end of the plug, then cut enough of the outer insulation so that the twin wires are a half inch longer than the length of the grooves in the inside of the plug. Scrape a half inch at the very end of the wires free of all insulation (the rest of the wire within the plug should have the silk outer insulation removed, the rubber inner one left on) and wind the uncovered wire around the screws. Tighten the screws, replace the sides of the plug, and another easy, but important job is finished.

It is more common for electric cords to wear at the ends than in the middle, but some cords, especially those used for floor lamps in living rooms, may be weakened by being walked on. If a floor lamp develops a tendency to flash on and off (*Continued on page 208*)

Replacing a "blown" fuse is an exceedingly simple operation provided you know which one of the fuses to change



196 *Drawing by Thomas Keating*

NOVELTIES *for the well-equipped home*

Selected by
KATHERINE GOEPPINGER

A We don't need to be told that cake should be cooled on a wire cooler, but it isn't always possible to get a rack that is large enough to hold a big cake. Then we scramble around for make-shifts to prevent sweating of the cake before it is iced. In the upper left-hand corner is shown a two-layer cake cooler made in two parts for convenience in storing. The racks are eleven inches square so as to hold large size layer cakes.

B Luncheon sets of moisture-proof fabric simplify the laundering problem and, coming in lovely pastel shades, are especially fitting for summer use. This set consists of five pieces and comes in seacrest green, maize, peach, white, and cameo blue.

C So-called waterless cookers which cook the whole meal over one burner, do not require watching during the cooking period. Some have heat indicators in the cover as an added feature. The use of parchment paper also makes it possible to cook several vegetables in one pot by wrapping each separately. Less fuel is required for cooking and the kitchen is kept cooler. Parchment is especially desirable to prevent odors escaping when cooking foods with strong odors such as cauliflower, cabbage, onions, and fish.

D The last word for angel food and sponge cake specialists is a handled cake breaker made of comb-like chromium prongs. It cuts, or perhaps it just separates, cake so there is no question about the superiority of the texture.

E A time switch to turn an electric appliance on or off at a given time is convenient for many purposes, and one of its best summer uses is to turn off the fan (*Continued on page 210*)

Making a place for CHILDREN IN THE HOME

by HELEN A. STOREY

I USED to dread visiting my friend's house, although I liked her very much. She had two little children, one of them a baby, and, from the top to the bottom, the house was strewn with blankets, bottles, toys, and small bits of infant's apparel. A baby carriage occupied the front hall; the nursery was always full of damp clothes drying; the bathroom was decorated with folding bath tubs, baby scales, jars of cotton, and olive oil; and the living room cluttered up with a play pen. I now have two children of my own and I am convinced it is quite possible to have happy, active children and an orderly household at the same time. It merely takes a little planning and wise application of that useful old saw, "A place for everything and everything in its place."

Peggy and Peter enjoy their meals at their very own table. (Reproduced from "The Home and the Child" by courtesy of the N. Y. State College of Home Economics, Ithaca, N. Y.)

This desk and chair grouping would indeed appeal to an earnest young student who should have some privacy and is not yet too grown up to play with a toy truck. (Childhood, Inc.)

It is true that with the arrival of an infant in the home one's household goods are suddenly multiplied considerably. Nor can the baby's things be confined entirely to the nursery, unless he is to have a nurse especially detailed for his care. Baby's wraps, carriage blankets, and pillows, with a supply of diapers and pads are often most conveniently kept downstairs. A drawer in a slant-top desk or a chest of drawers can be assigned to them. Baby's carriage can be kept in the cellar. Play pens are best used out of doors; inside it should be possible for the creeping baby to have a wide scope for activity. Gates at the top of stairs, slip covers over upholstered furniture, breakable things put safely out of reach—all these are helpful in preventing accidents.

An important event of the infant's day, requiring much paraphernalia, is the bath. The process may be made simple instead of complex and laborious; it is only a question of finding a working center within easy reach of everything needed. I have a friend who bathes her baby in the porcelain-lined laundry tubs with which her kitchen is equipped. She dries him on the kitchen table, softened with a large bath blanket, and then weighs him on scales which are placed on top of a chest of drawers near by, recording his weight on a

Herbert Studios

It is ideal when possible for each child to have a room of his own where cherished possessions may be kept in an orderly fashion. The room above, "1832," was shown at the Antiques Exposition in Grand Central Palace, N. Y., by Childhood, Inc. With the exception of the wallpaper, every appointment in the room is Early American

chart thumb-tacked to the wall. In the top drawer of this chest are kept absorbent cotton, mineral oil, castile soap, tooth-picks, and all the rest of the bath accessories, while the lower drawers contain dresses, underwear, diapers, towels, and washcloths. She gets her baby's bath out of the way in less than half an hour. When the baby is old enough to sit up alone, he will be promoted to the large bath tub in the bathroom.

When this sitting-up stage is reached, one has to decide where the baby's meals will take place. For now he gets cereals, fruit and vegetables as well as his bottle. It depends on the space accommodations available in kitchen or dining room. To begin with, a high chair in the kitchen is convenient, but the baby mustn't be kept sitting up in it too long, nor must he be allowed to tip himself over. A small chair and table soon replaces this, especially when there are two children. In our house, because our space is so limited in both kitchen and dining room, we use folding pieces for the children, putting them away in the closet when not in use. It's an adaptable method, suiting the convenience of the moment, and since the food is carried on trays it is easy to manage. If one has an alcove in kitchen, or dining room, it may be equipped with a small table and chair, one of those charming miniature reproductions of Early American, French provincial, or sturdy Jacobean models.

As Peggy and Peter grow a little older, there are advantages, both in convenience and training, in having them eat with the family. Here, as at the small table, posture should be considered, the height of the table and the chair being adjusted so that the child can sit erect and eat comfortably. His feet need support; if they do not rest on the floor a footrest or stool should be provided. Recently when we promoted our five-year-old daughter to a place at the family table at breakfast time we bought a regulation high chair in a New York department store for $1.98, took off the tray, lowered the foot rest, cut the legs off about three inches, and it makes a comfortable seat for her and one which will serve later for her little brother. This met the need inexpensively.

Almost as necessary as eating in a child's life is the need of things to play with and a place to play in. Play is the child's experimental approach to life, and the more we encourage it the more we help him to become acquainted with his environment. By handling things he learns to distinguish between hard and soft, hot and cold, smooth and rough, and so on. When Jimmie pulls clothes out of drawers, investigates the contents of the icebox, or overturns the wastebasket, he is an explorer in his own small way, and if we let him do as much as we reasonably can, without too great damage to himself or the furnishings, his initiative is encouraged and eventually his interest is transferred to other more constructive activities.

There is, to be sure, a conflict between our ideal of a perfectly arranged, beautiful home and the children's notion of a fine place to live in. We like quiet, *(Continued on page 211)*

by MARGARET RICHARDS FRISKEY

Practical application of knowledge is demonstrated in this boy-built, girl-furnished house, a project of the Vocational Trades class and the Art Appreciation and Home Economics classes of a high school in Highland Park, Illinois. Here the young masons, carpenters, and cabinetmakers are more concerned with raising their grades than their wages. The living room, below, has a feeling of harmony that would be a credit to experienced decorators. The davenport and two upholstered chairs in this room were made by the boys

THE HOUSE THAT JILL DECORATED JACK BUILT

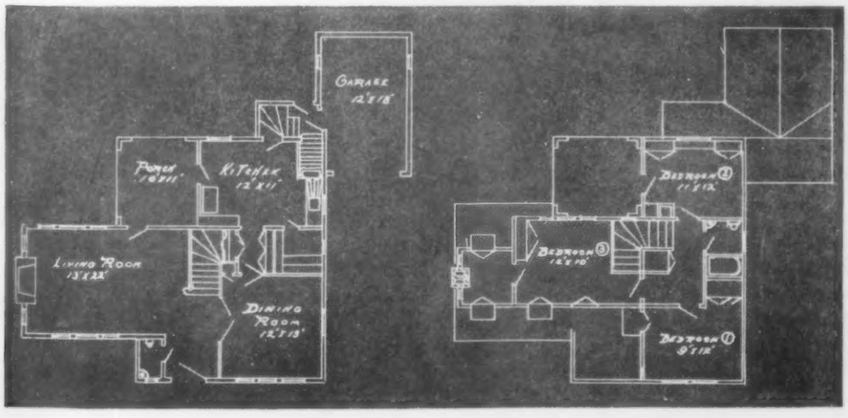
Hecketsweiler

READING, writing, and 'rithmetic are only part of an up-to-date curriculum. There may be a hickory stick, of course, but more than this there are sometimes substantial two-by-fours, joists, bricks, beams, and shingles included in the practical, constructive education of some of our modern youth.

This English cottage type house, for instance, was built from foundation to roof by the boys in the Vocational Trades class of the Deerfield-Shields high school in Highland Park, Illinois. The boys themselves, under the supervision of Mr. W. E. Durbahn, working straight through the winter, did the masonry, the carpentry, the plumbing, the landscaping—everything, in fact, except the sheet-metal work, plastering, and paper-hanging. Contractors and tradespeople furnished the materials for the house with the understanding that the bills would be paid when the house was sold upon its completion.

As nine thousand five hundred dollars covered the cost of the house, this is the price asked for it. Four other houses built in previous years by the boys in Highland Park are now occupied by tenants who are satisfied that they are living in well-built homes.

This house is the sixth building venture undertaken by the classes in Vocational Trades. There have already been built five other houses and an auto-mechanics shop at the high school. This house, however, is the first one in which the girls have had a hand. This year the girls in the Art Appreciation and Home Economics classes decorated the interior of the house. A committee of local women acted in an advisory capacity to the girls. Much of the furniture was made by the boys in the Industrial Arts class.



The floor plans were worked out to make efficient use of all available space, special thought being given to bedroom wardrobes. The total cost of building the house was $9,500

THIS boy-built, girl-furnished house has many admirable features. The floors and woodwork are finished by a process which gives a soft, dull finish that brings out the natural beauty of the wood. The cold air vents, of which there are many to give good circulation for the warm-air type of furnace, are set in the baseboards of each room. The cabinet work in the

kitchen and bedrooms was excellently planned and executed.

In the living room, the girls started with plain cream-colored walls, texture finish, and a mole-colored rug as their background. In this neutral setting they put the warmth of mulberry glazed chintz curtains, lined with sateen and French plaited onto rings so that they could be drawn together. The wing chair built by the boys is upholstered in the same chintz, which ties the curtains up to the room in a manner approved by the best of decorators. The davenport and small chair are upholstered in a soft old rose material. The color notes of the room are repeated in the hooked rugs used before the fireplace and in the doorways. The radio is tucked unobtrusively away in the attractive secretary desk.

There is a door opening from the living room onto a terrace at the back of the house which is also reached from the kitchen. This feature should be a joy to the hostess who quite frequently serves afternoon tea or luncheon out of doors in warm weather.

THE dining room, separated from the living room by French doors, also has cream-colored walls and a mole-colored rug. The curtains here are red toile on a cream ground, made so that they can be drawn. The furniture and fixtures selected by the girls are in keeping with the type of house as are the table and chairs made by the boys.

The master bedroom is papered in a pale apricot. The woodwork is cream, the curtains are ruffled organdy in apple green, and there is a green quilt on the maple bed. There is a very satisfactory closet arrangement in this room. The woman's wardrobe is on the left with a rack built in for shoes and a separate compartment for hats. The man's closet has the excellent added feature of ample drawer space for his clean linen. Between these closets there is a cedar-lined storage chest built as a window seat, using all space to advantage.

The walnut table and chairs in the dining room (top illustration) were made by the boys. The Early American bedroom (center, left) has an excellent double closet arrangement for a small room. The view of the kitchen shows the Dutch cupboard with its interesting wood scalloping, the dishwasher, and the mechanical refrigerator in the passageway to the rear entrance and garage. The boy's room (bottom) is papered in yellow plaid and the furnishings have a modernistic feeling

The boy's room is papered in yellow plaid. The curtains of yellow and orange and black and the furniture in this room have a modernistic feeling. There is a secretary desk built in the wall of this room.

The girl's room has walls and ceiling painted a delicate sage blue. The woodwork is ivory as are the wide ruffled curtains at the windows. Two curtains are interestingly draped over three narrow windows. The cabinet work in this room is nicely arranged. There are two low cupboards built in the wall at the left, excellent for toys, a dress closet, and a built-in desk and bookcases compactly arranged.

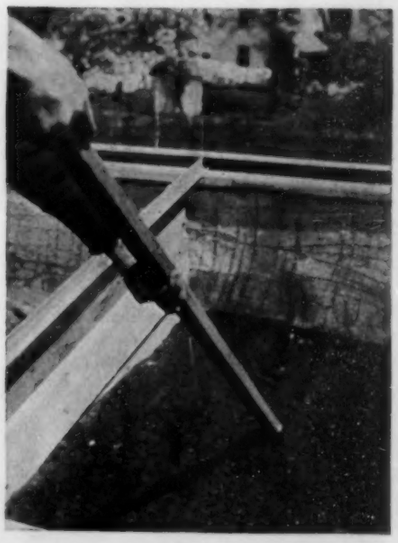
The high school girls made the spread and covered the dressing table and bench in a quaint little print in rose, blue, and yellow. They put a blue slip-cover on the chair made with a contrasting cording used as a piping.

The kitchen has a red linoleum floor, and curtains made of a small gay print in green and red. Notable in the kitchen is the Dutch cupboard with its wood scalloping. Efficient up-to-date equipment has been installed including a mechanical refrigerator, an electric dishwasher, and other electrical appliances.

This interesting high school project proves that reading and writing and 'rithmetic are only a part of a modern educational program and the tune of the hickory stick is in another key.

To gain a year
SOW SOME SEEDS NOW

by T. H. EVERITT



Make shallow drills (using an old dahlia stake) to sow the seeds—it makes later attention easier

SEED sowing and springtime are so closely associated in the minds of most people that the opportunity presented to adventure further with seeds, soil, and the waterpot in late summer is likely to be overlooked.

Yet, if we stop to consider, we must realize that Nature's most important seed-sowing season is late summer and fall. Many of those naturally sown seeds germinate within a short time, and the young plants become sufficiently established to enable them to withstand the rigors of winter and thus they get away with a flying start in the following spring.

Let us, then, take a lesson from the book of Nature and sow now seeds of our more hardy garden plants! In this way we can gain almost a year with perennials, and our gardens can be gay with the blooms of a select list of annuals much earlier next year than if we rely entirely upon next spring sown material; nor must we forget the biennials, those useful subjects which are sown one summer to bloom the next, and are afterwards discarded.

August is the month in which to sow the perennials and biennials, but the annuals are better left until the following month. These latter should be sown directly in the open ground in the sites where they are to bloom; but sowing in a coldframe offers the best means of assuring success with perennials and biennials, and is especially advisable when the seed is comparatively expensive.

Sow the seeds direct from the packet and scatter thinly to give the young plants ample space

Make the seedbed soil very light and friable before raking over to a smooth surface

Prepare the frame by deeply forking and incorporating with the soil *liberal* quantities of well-rotted leaf-mold or humus and sufficient coarse sand to make the whole friable and kindly to plant growth. A good seed-soil should feel pleasant to handle, be sweet-smelling, and the particles of sand and leaf-mold plainly visible in quantity to the naked eye. If a handful be taken and squeezed together, it should fall apart, (even though pleasantly moist) upon releasing the pressure. On the other hand, it must not be so sandy that it will not retain water long enough nor in sufficient quantity to support healthy plant growth. Under no circumstances use manure or fertilizer in the preparation of the seed-soil.

After forking, rake the surface fine and level and gently firm with the back of the rake. It is better to sow the seed in drills rather than broadcast because of easier weeding, and keeping the soil loose between the young plants. The drills may be drawn a few inches apart and rather deeper than for the spring sowings, say twice the diameter of the seed to be sown. A piece of a stout dahlia stake is an effective tool for drawing out the drills. Water the drills thoroughly about fifteen minutes *before sowing*, and after the seed has been scattered evenly along the drill cover carefully with fine soil and lightly firm with the back of the rake. Cover the frame with sash (which should be adjusted to give ventilation and to prevent the temperature rising to an unreasonable degree) and (*Continued on page 212*)

Fifteen minutes before sowing the seed water the drills. After sowing cover with fine soil and firm

Drawing by Lurelle Guild

If I were decorating
A Dining Room
in a small home

by LURELLE GUILD

If I were to decorate a dining room and it could be my ideal room, I should have it on the east side of the house with windows that would let the early morning sun pour in unhampered and I should put my gayest flower beds just without these windows! For no time of the whole day is so bustling and exciting in Nature's realm as the early breakfast hour and far too many of us are forced to spend it indoors and to miss the changing of color, the singing of birds, and busy buzzing of myriad wings that seem to indicate that the flowers, birds, and bees are aware of the new day. How many Mondays would be blue, I wonder, if we ate our breakfast from sunflooded tables? And how much could our perennial, autumnal sadness be alleviated if our garden could endure throughout the winter transposed in all its glory of color to our dining room, to bolster our waning spirits when the long winters seem drab and dull and the landscape drear? We feel that life would be cheerier in a room that has been made a gay and charming garden, a room where color and sunshine are abundant.

And suiting the action to the words we sought out this scenic wallpaper that gives a vista of flowering trees and vines and gay colored birds. Here is a true garden that will blossom the year round and be worth its cost a thousand times over in the cheer it will bring. This type of paper is now made by lithographic process instead of costly hand blocking and the price is so low that any of us can afford it while the effect is as beautiful as in many of the more costly wallpapers.

In this room we paneled the two side walls with a simple raised panel

from chair rail to ceiling with a matching paneled dado that runs around the four sides of the room. This woodwork was painted a cool blue to give us that unequaled color of a clear summer sky.

For curtains in keeping with the splendor of the walls we have selected a celanese silk in a browned gold which picks up the notes of this color in the wallpaper. A brass star holds the folds of the drape and the cascade which falls to the floor. No casement curtains have been used for we substituted Venetian blinds to let all the light possible into the room and still keep the direct sun from being annoying. These blinds have been painted the color of the woodwork with the linen tapes in old gold color.

WE MAY speak of formal and informal dining rooms but the very function of repeatedly assembling a family at a certain hour to partake of a meal is probably the most formal act of the day in the average home omitting, of course, entertainments of any nature. The very arrangement of this room is of necessity also quite severe and set in pattern to meet the functional requirements of the room. Taking these facts into consideration we are justified in using in this room furniture that is in keeping with the formality of the room even though the remainder of the house be comparatively simple.

We have confined ourselves to the necessary pieces and have selected them from the Sheraton and Hepplewhite styles that always seem so appropriate to a dining room. Sideboard, table, and serving table are all of mahogany and characterized by the decorative use of the inlay of the period. The side table has a beautiful serpentine front and contains three most ample drawers, a large one in the center flanked by a smaller one at each end. Above the table hangs an engraving of New York City in the early nineteenth century.

The sideboard is commodious and interestingly shaped with concave compartments at either end running into a convexly curved center drawer and apron. A pair of knife boxes grace the board while above it hangs a girandole mirror crested with a spread eagle. The gilded frame and decoration of this mirror enhances greatly the richness of the room.

The broadloom rug which covers the center of the floor is sand color in plain design, practical both from a standpoint of wear and of color and harmonious with the decoration of the room. To repeat this color elsewhere we have used it on a slightly darker toned frieze for chair upholstery.

A print of this character with its interesting and colorful pastoral scenes would be effective for draperies. (Waverly print)

The rug plays a very important part in the dining room. (Karastan Rug Mills)

Although of the straight back type, the dining room chairs need not be severe. (Virginia Craftsmen, Inc.)

A commode of simple lines and beautifully grained wood—a very useful and well designed piece of furniture. (Charak Furniture Co.)

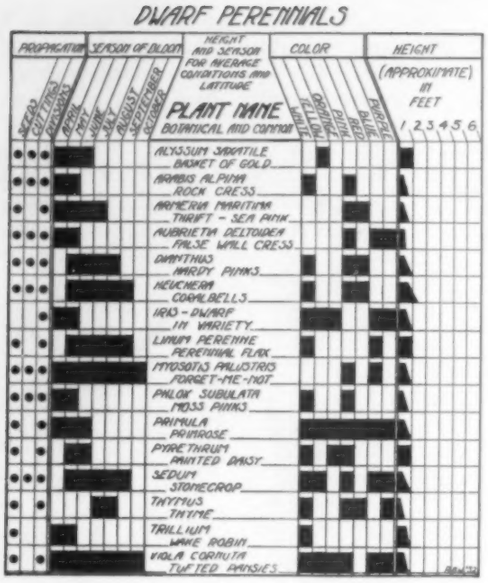
A copy of a Duncan Phyfe table—always lovely in an Early American room. (Kittinger Co.)

THE chandelier is a simple crystal style with six arms and is supplemented by wall sconces and table candlesticks. The sconces have the eagle motif similar to that of the mirror with two arms supporting etched hurricane shades.

The candlesticks are of silver appropriate for the most formal or informal table arrangement. On the sideboard we have placed a tea service and tray which are not only useful but highly decorative against the mahogany. The serving table holds a silver tea urn and a pair of glass vases with exquisitely wrought glass calla lilies and cat-tails. The center piece on the table consists of a black glass plate filled with fruit of silver lustre. All these accessories have been kept at once sophisticated and practical, giving a rich quality to the room without being "too grand" to use.

As a final note in our scheme of decoration we selected chairs of simple Chippendale style completely fitting in their rich dark mahogany tone with the other furniture and relieving in the decorative lines of their splats any tendency toward severity. There is no excuse for dining room chairs being uncomfortable even though they are of the straight back type.

WE WISH to acknowledge the courtesy of the following firms in lending us material for the illustration on opposite page: table, Old Colony Furniture Co.; serving table, Virginia Craftsmen, Inc.; sideboard, Robert Irwin, Cooper-Williams; curtains, Celanese Corporation of America; chandelier, Cappellin Glassware, Inc.; tea service, International Silver Co.; bowl and fruit, Industrial Arts Shop; candlesticks, Towle Manufacturing Co.; chairs, Charak Furniture Co.; upholstery, F. Schumacher & Co.; rug, Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc.; paneling, Curtis Woodwork, Inc.; print, Old Print Shop; girandole, Charak Furniture Co.; knife boxes, Robert Irwin, Cooper-Williams; tea urn, Edward Miller; Venetian blinds, Burlington Venetian Blind Co.; sconces, Cassidy Co.; wallpaper, Richard E. Thibaut, Inc.; tie-back, Grow and Cuttle; vase, Cambridge Glass Co.; lilies and cat-tails, Madolin Mapelsden.



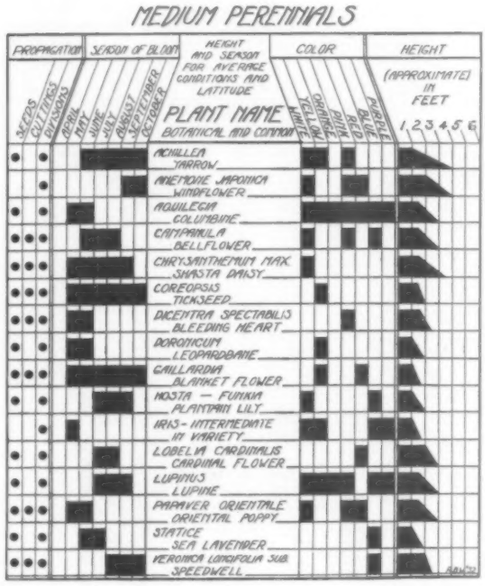
CHARTS
To Find the Proper Plants

by ROMAINE B. WARE

GOOD gardening is more than merely planting and cultivating—it's choosing with discrimination, selecting the right plant to obtain the desired effect. Height, color, season of bloom, all are vital and the more readily you can get mental pictures of the material available, the better gardener you will become. These graphic charts show plant facts in a comparative manner, visualizing them in such a way that at a glance you can realize just what you want.

Pleasing plant combinations are as the flesh on the backbone of design in making beautiful gardens. Not only must the colors be right but the proper heights must be chosen and the season of bloom considered carefully. Charts create mental pictures of the facts quickly and more clearly than the printed word. If you need a background plant for June bloom, a glance will show you the important ones, the heights and colors in which they are available. To make a blue garden, the charts offer selections for each season in a variety of heights. Dwarf plants for the foreground are especially important and the charts show them to be mostly spring blooming varieties with a few for other seasons. By checking up on the charts you can build a symphony of color into your garden. Mass effects should fill the borders all during the growing season.

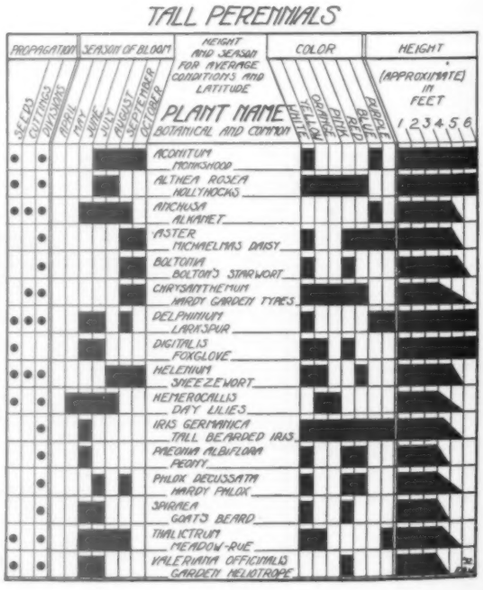
If your garden has weak spots, study them in the light of these charts which will help you to find just the plant that fits. Should you not be acquainted with all the varieties listed, check them up in the catalogs, visit several nurseries at different seasons of the year and observe closely each unfamiliar variety. These charts do not include all the available kinds, so you might make additional lists as you learn of others which seem desirable.



In making new gardens these charts should prove invaluable. With the varieties classified according to height, color and season of bloom, it is easy to pick and choose. The best way to proceed is to make a planting plan on paper, drawing it quite large, at least one inch on the plan to every foot in the garden. This will give room enough to mark everything on it. Select your plants by referring to the charts, mark the name in each space on the plan and also note the height, color, and season of bloom. By this method you can clearly visualize the garden and see it almost as plainly as when later planted. Should your garden be too extensive to plan on one large sheet of paper, allowing an inch to each foot, divide it into sections and work out each part as a separate unit.

The charts may also be used when revamping your borders. With their guidance you can rearrange the plantings, work out new color schemes, and add to them to secure more perfect effects. Not only must we know what to plant but how to combine the various things and for this it is desirable to have the data right in front of you where instant reference is possible.

Use groups and masses to secure the best display but do not sacrifice variety and succession of bloom. Small borders and little gardens call for smaller groups and more careful selection with special attention to continuous bloom all through the season. Here the data on the charts will be valuable.



DUTCH BULBS

As Winter House Plants

by THEODORE LINDQUIST

The large family of Narcissus is the easiest of all the bulbs for growing in soil or water

TWO vital principles underlie the successful cultivation of indoor blooming bulbs. Planting proper kinds of bulbs is the first principle; and getting a good root development is the other. Better and stronger bulbs are needed for indoor growth than for outdoor growth. In particular does this apply to the Paper-whites and the Chinese Sacred-lilies which are grown in water, and so get no external sustenance. Poor bulbs are costly at any price, but in particular is this true with those that are to be forced.

The varieties to be planted will depend largely upon the objective desired. For abundance and sureness of bloom the bulbs of the Narcissus family stand without a superior. If a great variety is desired then Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, and Freesias may be added. Most amateurs work under conditions which make indoor culture of Tulips quite difficult. The plants often become so covered with aphis, however strenuous a war is waged against them, that one feels that he has a menagerie rather than a plant. If some red is especially desired among the blooming bulbs it is really more satisfactory to purchase a pot or two of Tulips than to raise them. Hyacinths can be grown quite easily but some people do not like the fragrance. Crocus can also be grown satisfactorily indoors.

Sweetly fragrant, and majestic indeed, the Hyacinths are the most stately formal. They are not difficult to grow indoors

And herein lies the whole secret of success—getting a really good root development before actual forcing

All of the Narcissus family respond well to the facilities of the average amateur, are free from disease and mites, and will pay big dividends to the grower in blooms for his expense and labor.

Establishment of a very well developed root system before permitting the tops to grow is the second principle of successful indoor bulb cultivation. This root growth is best secured in the dark under a temperature of from 40° to 50° F. Never have I had better indoor bulb blooms than while living in a house heated with stoves. The dark vegetable cellar proved an ideal place in which to store the crocks of bulbs to develop root growth. But you say, "our fruit and vegetable room is in the basement next to the furnace room." True; but is there not all out of doors? Plant your bulbs, as explained later, then dig a trench 2½ to 3 feet deep, and wide and long enough to hold all of the pots set side by side. After the pots are thus placed fill in the earth again, round off the top, and over this place some brush or other material—I use gladiolus tops—to shed superfluous water. If leaves are handy it is worth while to line the cavity with them in order to keep the crocks cleaner. Set a stake that can easily be seen at each corner of the trench and as crocks are removed change the stakes to new positions. Some gardeners place the potted bulbs in ashes in a coldframe and get good results.

Plant as soon in the fall as the bulbs are secured and a place can be cleared in the yard where the crocks can be buried, but not later than the end of October. The longer they are in the ground the better developed will be their root systems. For this reason and also in order to prolong the blooming period they should be raised in three or four groups, at intervals of about two weeks. The first may be taken out eight or ten weeks after planting. To (*Continued on page 218*)

PEONIES THAT WIN THE PRIZES

This pink seedling (No. 73) won for Mr. Brand the American Home Achievement Medal as the best novelty in the show

Lessons at the 1932 National Show

by EDWARD AUTEN, JR.

A dark red-maroon early flowering single with two rows of petals and a circle of rather prominent golden stamenoids Auten's Hybrid No. 22 is a blend of the Chinese and Officinalis types. It attracted a great deal of attention because of its deep, rich color

SOLANGE, called the capricious, the difficult, again belied its reputation and for the third successive year won the B. H. Farr Medal for the "best bloom in the show" at the Des Moines meeting of the American Peony Society, June 8–12. The Rev. William J. Lockhart achieved the honor with a home-grown Des Moines bloom. And to add further to her laurels, Solange took first in the twenty bloom white class with central Illinois grown blooms, none of which had been sacked, all of which had been rained on for five consecutive days, some of which had been mailed 260 miles before going into storage, and the rest had been frozen while stored in a local market refrigerator. This helps to prove that a healthy root of Solange is well worth a place in any garden.

The gold medal for one hundred varieties, one bloom each, was captured by Mr. W. G. Du Mont, president of the American Peony Society, who really deserved higher honors for being the head of the coöperating clubs which gave the Peony the most beautiful setting ever provided at a national show, rivaling in its general features the mid-winter shows of the large cities. Masses of evergreens and willow, a grand fountain, superb lighting effects, an artistic plan by Amos Emery, architect, garden club displays with other flowers, classic dancing, music, a flower lover's picnic. To say that the show was profitable financially in these times might be another way of showing the success of Des Moines and Iowa in paying homage to the Peony.

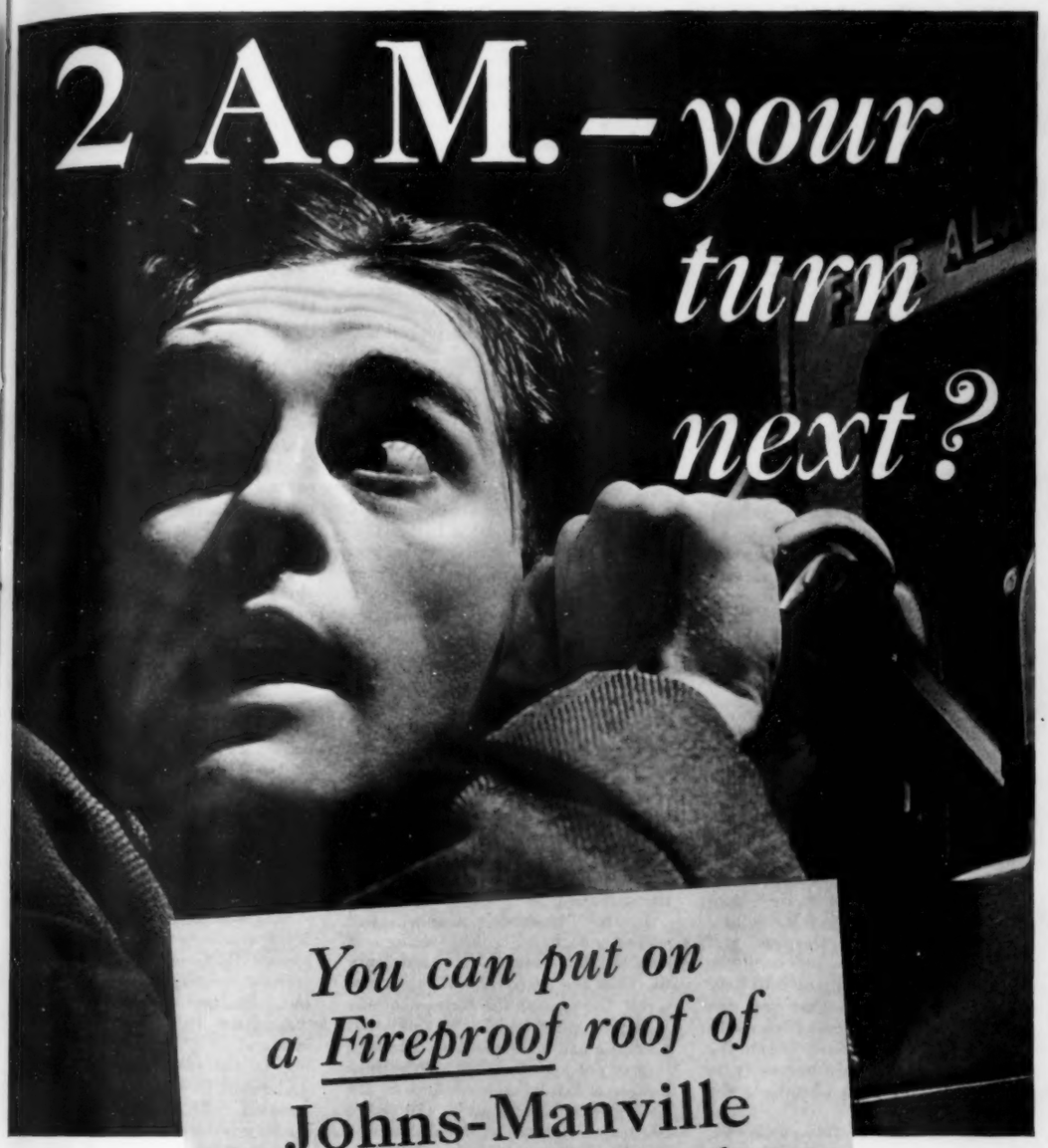
Mr. Du Mont had a clever arrangement of his display. On the lower shelf of the step-up bench he placed all the reds, on the center shelf the pinks, with the whites on top. Fine blooms of Milton Hill, Lady Kate, Minerva, Mrs. Harriet Gentry, Mr. L. Van Leeuwen, Red Bird, Mons. Martin Cahuzac, Ben Franklin, Jubilee, and Le Cygne were included.

To an old campaigner who has for many years hoped that such a thing would come to pass, this show seemed to indicate that at last the American people are definitely becoming American minded in Peonies. Le Cygne was shown, Alice Harding won a second, Philippe Rivoire was supreme in the three bloom red class; but outstanding Peonies of American origin were to be seen on every hand, and attracted the attention of the public to an unusual degree. Martha Bulloch, Anna Sass, and Walter Faxon won in twenty bloom dark pinks; Richard Carvel, Longfellow, and Ben Franklin in reds; Florence MacBeth, Victory Chateau Thierry, and Walter Faxon in three blooms, dark pink. Hans Sass when he saw his blue ribbon remarked that he considered Elsa Sass his best Peony and better than Florence MacBeth. It is a pale creamy pink double with much charm.

AS A result of unusual weather conditions, the Brand Peony Farms were able to send a large display to compete with local Des Moines and other "early season" growers. To Brand went the James Boyd Medal for the most outstanding display of the show, and also the American Home Achievement Medal for the best new Peony exhibited at the show. The latter and a First Class Certificate were given on his seedling No. 73, an enormous full double, even, light pink, its form indicating easy opening qualities, an important point with a large Peony. He also received five other awards on new seedlings, the most outstanding one being the new

(*Cont'd on page 212*)

Prairie Afire, the new Jap Peony by Brand, was the sensation of the show. It has pink guards with deeper colored staminoids


2 A.M.—your turn next?
You can put on a Fireproof roof of
Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles
for as little as $19.50 DOWN
A YEAR TO PAY

FIRE! No cry is more terrifying in the stillness and dark of night. "Fire"—then Red Destruction. Loss of treasured possessions. Sometimes loss of life itself.

Often its beginning is a tiny spark from the chimney—and a tinder-dry roof. Records show that 23% of all residential fires start on roofs!

This is unnecessary destruction. At the lowest cost in history, *you can now have a FIREPROOF roof of Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles.* As little as $19.50 down, for the average house. The balance in small monthly payments over a year.

• • •

They *can't* catch fire! Nothing in them will burn—they are made of asbestos fibres and Portland cement, combined under pressure. They are *permanent*—you'll never have to re-roof. They are *harmonious*—now offered in a wide variety of soft, blending shades, as well as the more conventional grays and browns.

The local Johns-Manville dealer will show you samples . . . Ask him also to show you J-M Flexible Asphalt Shingles—even lower in cost. They are made in solid colors or blending shades. Surfaced with finely crushed rock or slate, they are fire-resistant and durable.

• • •

The J-M dealer will gladly inspect your roof free, and give you any roofing information you desire. If you are unable to find his name in your telephone directory, address Johns-Manville, Madison Avenue and 41st Street, New York City.

You can't draw the veil over a pre-war bathroom!

NOTHING "dates" a house so definitely as the bathrooms and kitchen. The bathrooms, particularly, are "on view." You may make your guests comfortable with an old heating system, but you can't draw the veil over a pre-war bathroom.

Modernizing the bathroom has always been a fairly expensive operation. Even if the present fixtures are well-designed and in good condition, there are the walls—tile is not only costly, but the laying of it calls for highly skilled labor.

That is why Johns-Manville entered the field with their Asbestos Wainscoting. It has the appearance, and all the practical advantages of colored ceramic tile of the highest quality—without the cost. Any carpenter of ordinary ability can transform your bathroom with it.

Transform is not too strong a word. Its polished surface, kept spotless and shining by the use of a damp cloth, will forever banish that Victorian melancholy from the room which above all others should radiate cleanliness and light. And the cost is as little as $9.75 down—the modest balance payable over a year.

Costly labor isn't necessary. Any carpenter of ordinary ability can transform your bathroom and kitchen with Johns-Manville Asbestos Wainscoting.

The same treatment works wonders for a dingy kitchen—"dressing up" the room—giving your modern range and refrigerator a suitable background.

The local dealer will gladly show you Johns-Manville Asbestos Wainscoting. If you don't know his name, address Johns-Manville, 41st Street and Madison Avenue, New York City.

Eventually—why not knit now?

Continued from page 194

BACK: With the smaller needles, cast on 112 sts, k 4, p 4 for 4 inches; on next row, transfer to the larger needles, decreasing to 92 sts, and start pattern st as follows:

Row 1: K 2, *yarn over k, 2 together, k 1, repeat from *across.

Row 2: P 2, *yarn over, p 2 together, p 1, repeat from * across. Continue working in pattern st for 9 inches, bind off 4 sts each side of row, then 1 st at each end of every other row until you have made 6 decreases, then continue working in pattern st until back from under arm measures 6½ inches, next row knit on 26 sts for shoulder, bind off 28 sts for neck and start front on 26 sts, k pattern st for 1 inch. On next row increase 1 st at neck edge, and continue to increase 1 st every 4th row at neck edge 14 times. At arm edge work same number of even rows as on back, then increase as back was decreased and cast on 4 sts. Make other shoulder to correspond and work across knitting together the 2 center sts. Work even until front measures the same as back from underarm seam, on next row start the ribbing k 4, p 4, 4 inches, on small needles, bind off loosely.

SLEEVES: Pick up 16 sts on each side of shoulder line (32 sts) and p back, slipping the first st and picking up 3 more sts at end. Turn, slip 1 st, k across and pick up 3 more. Continue in this manner in pattern st until 100 sts have been picked up, k 1 inch, on next row decrease 1 st every 4th and 5th st until there are 68 sts left on needle, k 4, p 4, for 1½ inches, on small needles, bind off loosely. Sew up seams and work 3 rounds of s c around neck.

The afghan shown in the illustration is a "one-man job," destined especially for individual use in the motor or on the bleachers, but not adverse to curling up for forty winks anywhere. Directions for making an afghan may be obtained from any yarn company.

Summer menus simply made

Continued from page 179

serve on lettuce with French dressing. Other fruits may be used, if preferred.

BAKED ALASKA

1 sponge cake
1 pint ice cream, store or refrigerator
3 egg whites
3 tablespoonfuls sugar
1 teaspoonful vanilla
Salt

Remove center from top of cake, leaving shell at least ¼ inch thick. Fill with ice cream and cover with meringue made by beating eggs and adding sugar and vanilla. Bake in hot oven, 450 degrees, till light brown and serve at once. Individual services may be prepared in the same way, but an extra egg white with more sugar will be needed for the same number of servings. This makes a delicious company dessert.

The trouble with an article like this is to know where to call a halt. Did you ever play rigamarole when you were a child? The first narrator starts the story, works it up to a climax and stops in the middle of a sentence. The next in line gives a gasp or two and takes it up. All we can do is to leave you standing in the kitchen, looking with fresh respect at your polar bear. What you'll work out between you, given a bit of impetus, is probably better than anything we could suggest in a brief article such as this.

My husband calls me a hairpin mechanic

Continued from page 195

erratically examine the cord, and you may discover (if it isn't the light bulb that is loose) that it is weak in one or more places. Disconnect the cord and cut it at the worn spot, and scrape off the covering and insulation from each end for a distance of two inches. Then remove the outer covering on each end of the wire for two inches more. The wires must now be spliced, which simply means that the ends of wire must be put together again. This is done by laying the two pieces of the cord flat on a table, so that the four uncovered pieces of wire are opposite each other. Now wrap a wire from each end of the cord together (it does not matter which one), cover each repaired wire with black tire tape, and wrap the whole joint with tape.

A broken wire, or the use of too many appliances on the same circuit, may cause a fuse to "blow." In the majority of homes the fuse box is located in the cellar, and putting in a new fuse merely means that the "blown" fuse must be unscrewed, and a new one substituted. Although it is possible to find the "blown" fuse by examining each one or by a process of elimination, that is, by unscrewing each fuse in the box, and replacing it with a new one until the lights go on, a far easier way is to have each fuse labelled so that you can tell at a glance the rooms it controls. Thus, if the light suddenly fails in the dining room, it is only necessary to replace the fuse which controls the dining room circuit.

No matter how careful one may be, kitchen pipes do become clogged. Frequently a "plumber's helper" is all that is needed. This is a stiff rubber cap with a wooden handle, and it is both efficient and easy to operate. Run water into the sink, then place the rubber cap over the drain, and work it up and down vigorously. The agitation of the water usually forces the foreign matter through the pipe.

If the "plumber's helper" and several quarts of boiling water and soda fail, then it is probably necessary to clean the trap. To do this, unscrew the cap at the bottom of the U-shaped pipe under the sink, first placing a pail underneath to catch the flow of entrapped water. Then work a piece of heavy wire around in the trap, particularly towards the rise of the trap. As soon as the obstruction has been removed, replace the nut and pour boiling water into the sink.

If your doorbell rings very faintly or refuses to ring at all look first of all to the bell itself. There may be a derangement of the parts, needing only tightening of the adjusting screw. This screw is inside the bell box and may need to be moved closer to or farther away from the spring.

It is more than likely if the doorbell is not connected to the house electric system that one or more of the batteries operating it has become worn out. To test for the dead battery disconnect the wires, then attach one end of a short piece of wire to one of the terminals of the battery and touch the loose end to the other terminal. If it does not spark the battery is dead and must be replaced by a new one for dry cells cannot be recharged.

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—HEARTHSTONE EDITOR

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(Continued on page 216)

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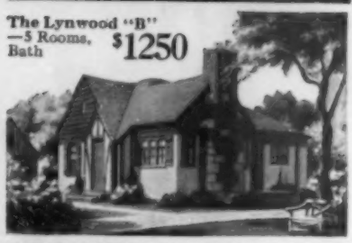

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Off-to-the-office wives

Continued from page 190

minutes in the ice box with about two-thirds of a cupful of sugar and a tablespoonful of dissolved gelatine. Push into the freezing compartment and forget until dessert time when the cake can be sliced off quickly and served. Any tart fruit or berry that is in season may be substituted for strawberries—peaches especially.

Any combination of these first evening preparations safe away in the ice box, beside them a can of rich tomato juice, a jar of olives, a tube of anchovy paste with some of the salad cheese saved out, a hard boiled egg to push through the strainer for yellow and white canapé decoration, peas, rolls, and meat ordered—perhaps some rabbit or chicken legs for three-quarters of an hour of crusty frying—and the off-to-the-office wife will find her second evening adequate. She can be Miss Smithers, Bridget, and Madame with grace and ease.

With grace and ease—*and* the young husband. For while she is doing the inevitable last minute duties, with hungry guests in the living room, she may pour out her chilled tomato juice and arrange her crisp canapés, secure in the knowledge that time is not lagging in the next room and that no strained silences make awkward comment on her absence. While she is up replenishing the biscuit dish from the near-by oven, bringing in the chef d'œuvre, or putting the whipped cream on the cake, the Nice Young Husband speeds the waiting minutes in his gracious place as host.

Which rug gives the best value?

Continued from page 193

because the worsted yarn is made from longer, stronger, and more elastic fibres, which are tightly twisted, giving the fabric a firm, resilient and very durable surface. However, the wool Wiltons can be made with a longer pile, which makes them deeper and consequently softer.

Wiltons are heavier than their thickness would indicate, and so they usually lie flat on the floor without "bunching" or curling at the corners as readily as some of the lighter weaves.

One of the best ways to judge Wilton quality is by counting the number of cotton weft threads running across the back of the rug. In the best grades you will find from 11 to 13 ½ threads to the inch, and from 8 to 11 in the cheaper grades.

The close construction of the Wilton permits fine, delicate patterns, which are usually created by the best designers, in colorings of refined taste and pleasing harmony. If you are looking for long wear and beauty in your floor coverings at a medium price, good Wilton rugs or carpets can be used satisfactorily in any room.

Saxony carpet is a Wilton weave with an unusually deep pile of hard-twisted yarn. It is noted for remarkable durability under hard wear.

Brussels is a Wilton construction with a loop pile. That is, the surface tufts are uncut.

Sheen type or lustre rugs, often miscalled American-Orientals or Domestic-Orientals, are usually made in the Wilton weave, the chief difference being that the pile or surface yarn is longer and has a silk-like sheen or lustre, obtained either by washing the rug with a chemical solution after it is woven, or by a special treatment of the yarn before weaving. This type of rug has usually been made with a soft, white, cotton back, but recently they have been introduced with the patterns woven through the back, making them resemble imported Oriental rugs even more closely than before. Cheaper grades are also made in the Axminster and Velvet constructions.

One step down from the Wilton in price and quality is the popular Axminster weave—of which a greater yardage is produced than of any other woven floor covering.

The Axminster weave is easily distinguished by the double strands of jute fibres, running across the back of the fabric. Because of these cross-wise or weft shots of jute, which are stiffened with starch to add weight and make the rug lie flat, an Axminster can be rolled lengthwise, but not crosswise.

The quality of the fabric may be judged by counting the number of these double-strand rows of jute on the back of the fabric. If there are from seven to eleven rows to the inch, you are looking at one of the better grades.

Velvet weaving is a much simpler and speedier process than either Chenille, Wilton, or Axminster. Velvet is an economy fabric, in which the construction makes the most of all that goes into the loom. The wool, or worsted, surface yarn is printed, instead of dyed, and practically all of it appears on the surface.

As the name implies, Velvet has a plush-like surface. The back is composed of cotton and jute—like the Axminster—but can be differentiated because Velvet can be rolled either lengthwise or crosswise.

To judge the grade, count the number of cotton cross-threads to the inch on the back. In the best grades you will find seven or eight, while the cheaper grades have only five or six. The weight of the fabric and height of pile also indicate quality. Don't be deceived with the name Wilton-Velvet. There's "no such animal."

The construction of the Tapestry weave is exactly the same as Velvet, except that the pile surface is composed of loops rather than tufts; that is, the pile is uncut. Tapestry is a rather thin, light, and cheap fabric.

The quality can be compared by counting the number of cotton weft threads to the inch as in Velvet. Another method is to hold the carpet up to a light. Chinks of light can easily be seen through the cheaper fabrics.

And now, just a word about rug cushions. They will make your rugs feel much more luxurious under foot and, by keeping the back from direct contact with the hard floor, eliminate friction and greatly increase the life of the floor covering.

Novelties for the well-equipped home

Continued from page 196

a short time after retiring. Or if circulation of air is desired in the morning shortly before rising time, the switch can be set to turn on the fan, just as an alarm clock would be set. The same portable table switch can be plugged in on any electrical equipment such as radio, washer, ironer, refrigerator (for defrosting), ventilator, table appliance, porch or night light, sun-lamp, heating pad, baby bottle warmer—in fact anything that uses current. In addition to the portable switch, there is a wall switch which is interchangeable with a common switch.

F If you are cooking on the surface of your range it's a good idea to use heat-proof glass covers on the cooking utensils. This will eliminate lifting the lid and consequent escape of steam. It also makes it possible to adjust the heat exactly as it should be for the speed of cooking desired. Glass covers are available in diameters ranging from 4 inches to 10½ inches.

G Perhaps the thing which would get the greatest number of votes in an unpopularity contest is the invincible anchor or vacuum top on glass jars of olives, pickles, spreads, and other prepared foods. At last there is a jar opener that works like a charm on these tops as well as on Mason jars and crown top bottles.

H For convenient sifting of a few spoonfuls of flour, fine crumbs, or sugar, we like a little contrivance of rustless tin wire, which operates with scissor-handles, taking up the dry ingredients when the handles and spiral coop are open, holding it tightly when they are closed and sprinkling it finely when they are gradually loosened.

I There is absolutely no excuse for lifting water by the pailful in filling or emptying your washing machine. A combination filler and drainer which may be attached to a faucet will do this work for you, thus increasing the labor saving value of your washer.

J If you have an insulated oven with an automatic regulator, take advantage of its possibilities and fill the oven on the days you do use it. If the range is a gas model and the oven ventilator is not connected to a regular flue, a deflector attachment will deflect the heat away from the wall and a concealed asbestos pad will absorb the greasy vapors.

Making a place for children in the home

Continued from page 198

order, elegance—fine fabrics for curtains and upholstery, and distinctive furniture. Such a home needs sympathetic care. For a youngster, however, the ideal home is one in which he can play freely; where the furniture can not be easily injured, where there are no sharp corners to run against and no costly vases to fall down and break.

How to bring about a compromise between these diverse points of view is a problem which requires patience and understanding for its solution. First we must decide which is, on the whole, more important—the home and its furnishings or the growth and education of the children. Most of us will give the decision to the children, keeping in mind that after all childhood is a comparatively short period.

A satisfactory method of keeping the house in order is to encourage the children to play out of doors as much as possible. Sand-box, swings, etc. help a great deal. For rainy days one may make a playroom in the attic or in the cellar. "Ideally, each child should have a room of his own" is one of the recommendations of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection in the recently published report, "The Home and the Child," (Century Co.) However, many of us have to contend with the disadvantages of limited space, and under such conditions the best procedure is to make the most of the space available.

Even if Peggy and Peter have rooms of their own and a playroom besides, as growing members of the family they will naturally come to have their share in the family living room and dining room. If they are allowed to listen in on family discussions as to the purchase and selection of new pieces, and their opinions and preferences are given some consideration, their interest in the home is increased. Simple things like low hooks in closets with small hangers, a low shelf for hats and a convenient drawer for sweaters and mittens; a towel rack in the bathroom within reach of short arms; and sturdy stools placed in strategic places for the child to stand on—all these are great aids in encouraging self reliance and helping to keep from the child a sense of inferiority and helplessness.

Where to keep the toys and play and work materials that children accumulate is a problem. A large basket which can be filled with the playthings given to one-year-old Peggy by fond aunts and uncles is one solution. A more decorative way is to plan open shelves for the toys, with sections of different sizes, including one for picture books. Here each toy is in sight and is readily accessible. Peggy can choose her own plaything, take it from the shelf, and later learn to put it back. A draw curtain may conceal the shelves when not in use, or a decorative screen stand in front of them.

In a house for a family with children a downstairs washroom and toilet adds considerably to the general convenience.

What to expect of a general maid

Continued from page 182

are essential and quite reasonable to demand.

Revolutionary as the statement may seem, it is of secondary importance whether or not a general houseworker knows how to cook, clean properly, launder, market, set a table and serve correctly, answer telephone and doorbell with conventional courtesy. The more of these useful accomplishments she has, of course, the more salary she is worth.

The question of hours has probably been the sorest spot in the general houseworker problem. In the past, only days off, usually Thursdays and alternate Sundays, were clearly agreed upon. Some girls worked fourteen hours a day, some four.

Housewives with any sense of fair dealing were genuinely perplexed. No decent woman wants to be a slave driver. On the other hand, an employer is entitled to something for the wages she pays. To-day informed women are following the lead of such groups as the American Home Economics Association and basing the general houseworker's hours on the eight-hour day widely recognized in industry, recognizing however that the houseworker's day is often longer and easier than the factory worker's. The former's work is really of two kinds, active and passive; students of the problem suggest that within reasonable limits of total hours work per day, two hours of passive work may be counted as equal to one hour of active work.

Make an agreement with your employee at the beginning as to what is expected of her regarding work and hours. The following daily schedule for a general houseworker is only suggestive, but many people have found it practical:

MORNING—breakfast, breakfast dishes, any early preparations possible for lunch and dinner (such as desserts), light cleaning, special work assigned to that day, lunch.

AFTERNOON—lunch dishes, free time, dinner, dinner dishes.

This daily schedule of special work fits into the following week's schedule:

Monday—washing
Tuesday—ironing
Wednesday—light cleaning, baking
Thursday—free
Friday—general cleaning
Saturday—marketing, baking
Sunday—if on duty, special preparations for Sunday dinner

Training a new houseworker is easier when you have a definite schedule.

Housework to-day is a job competing in interest, work, and wages with office and factory jobs. Subservient manners, unnecessary flourishes in matters of service and uniforms, are accordingly out of date.

This is evident in table service. It is no longer correct in one-maid households for the maid to pass everything. It is now considered proper for the maid to set meat platter and vegetable dishes on the table and permit the family to share in the serving while she attends to the next course in the kitchen. This is known as the Compromise Service.

Uniforms as a badge of servitude have gone out. Sensible uniforms like the "Hoover apron," popular since its war-time origin, that actually save dresses and always look businesslike and attractive, have come in. The modern general houseworker usually has solid color aprons—blue, green or lavender—for indoor, morning work, and white aprons for the afternoon stroll with the baby.

The National Committee on Employer-Employee Relationships in the Home advised, according to the Journal of Home Economics, February, 1929, that "employer-employee relationship in the household should supplant the mistress-maid relationship." That is the crux of the modern attitude.

Corn—our national dish

Continued from page 183

kernels, when pricked, should exude a milky juice. Since the kernels dry out quickly the protecting husks should be left on until the last minute.

Corn, straight from the garden, is delicious when prepared as the Indians prepared it for their ceremonial feasts, simply husked, boiled and served on the cob, steaming hot—although most of us would insist on the further embellishment of butter, salt, and pepper—luxuries which the Indians never knew. Only two points need be remembered—never salt the cooking water, for that toughens the kernels, and make sure that the water is boiling. Boil 10 to 15 minutes, depending upon the size.

CORN PUFFS

2 cupfuls corn (fresh or canned)
2 eggs
2 tablespoonfuls pancake flour (self rising)
2 tablespoonfuls butter
Salt and pepper

Beat eggs until frothy, then add them to the corn, flour, melted butter and seasoning. Drop the mixture in spoonfuls, into deep fat and fry until light brown. Serve with creamed chipped beef or a hot peach sauce.

CRAB MEAT PRINCESS ANNE

¾ cupful of corn (fresh or canned cream style)
1 cupful (or 6½ oz. can) crab flakes
½ teaspoonful salt
½ teaspoonful onion juice
2 tablespoonfuls butter
1 tablespoonful flour
¾ cupful of milk

Make a white sauce of the flour, milk, and butter; add the other ingredients, cook slightly and serve on a hot platter garnished with triangles of bread browned in butter or little squares of melba toast.

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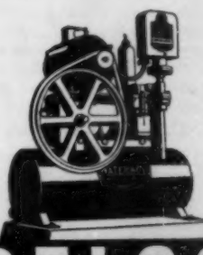

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Peonies that win the prizes

Continued from page 206

pink Jap named Prairie Afire, one of the sensations of the show in a large vase exhibit. This is a combination of medium pink guard petals with very brilliant center of cherry to salmon petaloids.

A large number of new seedlings were exhibited, and twenty-one were given awards. Reno Rosefield received two, on a creamy pink double and a creamy white double; Judge Vories two, on two typical red Japs; A. B. Franklin three, on two pink doubles and a light all red Jap. President W. G. Du Mont broke into the originators class with a large double white; H. P. Sass received an award on what he terms a better and more certain La France; and B. B. Wright won on a full double incurved pink. Edward Auten, Jr. received five awards, one on a semi-double, velvety black red, and four on Officinalis X Sinensis hybrids. Hybrid No. 22 is a large black-red single, very trim, with two rows of petals, the yellow circle of stamens quite prominent. Hybrid No. 23, first blooms ever seen, was a full low bomb, probably as black a red as ever seen in a Peony. This may develop into a high bomb as the plant gets older. No. 1843 is another hybrid, showing blooms from two-year plants, a medium-sized full bomb, brilliant red like Felix Crousse. Hybrid No. 20 attracted the most attention, being a brilliant glossy black-red Jap, with golden stamens attached to the edges of twisted and pointed petaloids the color of the guards.

These four hybrids are only a suggestion of what is to come in the next few years from several hybridizers. Mr. Lyman Glasscock will have next year a large number of new hybrids in bloom that should prove a sensation. Enough has been seen already, however, to prove that the Officinalis X Sinensis cross presents probably the greatest possibilities in development of the Peony that yet remain. Already we know that we can secure blooms in a variety of types for the week ahead of the Chinensis season, already that some of these red shades are of almost unbelievable beauty, and that many of them are very durable. Work has already been done to secure pinks and whites in this species cross, and it will undoubtedly succeed, for so far it seems easy to unite the good points of both species in the offspring.

With an increasing interest in the Singles and Japs, it is unfortunate that the Singles are not easier to hold for a show. This places a premium on the kinds which do have substance and lasting qualities, and after color, lasting quality is the most important factor in valuing the Singles, and nearly so in the Japs. How different kinds may vary in this was strikingly shown. In the amateur class a prize-winning bloom of the white Ja... Isani Gidui, was still absolutely ... fect at the end of the second d... The display had been put in a la... glass enclosed space along a ... and practically every other bloo... it, single or double, was either ... completely or at least past ... condition. Peyton of Virginia ... a display from the greatest dist... to the show, but that and the l... storage required proved a great ha... cap. But a bloom of one white ... Shiro-Sangai, was fresh as a da... and the variety is well worth whil...

Brand with nearly fresh-cut bloo... took both the Single and the J... awards, with Auten second. ... Jour and Crinkled White sh... fine substance. In the Auten en... many of his recently introd... singles and Japs made their h... appearance under name.

Noticeable was the absence ... scarcity of kinds like Sarah Ber... hardt, Therese, Enchanteresse, ... way's Glorious, Le Cygne, and M... Edward Harding which so often ha... been prominent. On the other han... striking blooms were shown of Vories Lady Kate, Mrs. A. M. Brand, Hansina Brand, Elsa Sass, Rev. Traggitt, Grace Loomis, Vories' new Mrs. R. M. Bacheler (a stiff-stemmed double, like a double Marie Jacquin) and the reds at last came to a show in all their glory except Adolphe Rousseau and Mons. Martin Cahuzac.

Evergreens giving color effect

Continued from page 181

dominate. But one yellow evergreen standing amid fifty green trees may stick out like a sore thumb, while a well-placed group of yellow forms under such conditions might add much to the effectiveness of the heavier background of green. The golden foliage appears only in the spring or early summer and, according to the variety and the individual, either diminishes in brightness during the summer or becomes increasingly more brilliant.

The Golden Plumed Retinispora which, except for its color in summer, is identical with its green prototype is among the best varieties. The young plants have all the beauty of the older ones.

Of entirely different habit is the Golden Thread Retinispora which forms a dense globular bush with slender stringy branchlets. It does not have the prominent leader of the former and there is little to recommend this variety other than color.

One of my favorite evergreens is the Dwarf Hinoki Cypress (Chamaecyparis obtusa nana), a beautiful compact and very dense dark green form attaining a height of ten or fifteen feet and well known as a Japanese dwarf plant.

One yellow variety worthy of consideration is the George Peabody's Arborvitae (Thuja occidentalis var. lutea). It is of narrow and pyramidal habit and just the edges of its frond-like foliage are bright yellow during the early summer.

If you want an evergreen that remains low up to four or five feet in height and spreads out laterally there are the Golden and the Variegated English Yews.

One of the most beautiful conifers in the blue class forming a narrow pyramidal tree densely furnished to the ground is Lawson's Cypress. A similar variety is known as the Steel Cypress to which belongs a handsome bluish form known as Triumph de Boskoop. The most brilliant forms of Blue Colorado Spruce are known as Koster's Blue Spruce. They are probably the bluest evergreens we have.

In the class of broader bushy evergreens is the Moss Retinispora or Veitch's Sawara Cypress. The color is a very light blue. Because of its dense foliage however the inner part of the plant becomes a heavy tangle of dead material.

There is another very handsome small bluish evergreen that suffers the same criticism, Juniperus stricta glauca.

Similar to the Koster's Blue Spruce in its intensity of color is one small variety that is truly blue and conspicuously so. It is Meyer's Juniper, a small upright shrub with sharp pointed leaves.

Finally there are several low evergreens that hug the ground in various habits and one of the most distinctive of these is the Needle Leaved Juniper (Juniperus squamata).

Analogous to the golden forms of so many evergreens are the so-called glaucous forms of others. The foliage of these during summer is primarily grayish. The Silver Redcedar is one of the best of these and is in the class of tall slender evergreens.

So much for the "high spots" in the list of possibilities—but visit a nursery and see, and pick out for your own taste; and now is a good time to plant!

Sow some seeds now

Continued from page 201

provide shade to offset the drying influence of the sun's rays.

At least once a day look over the frame and if the surface soil shows dryness give water freely using a fine spray and making sure that the ground is saturated to a depth of several inches. When the young plants break through the ground remove the shade except during the hottest hours of the day. As soon as the second pair of leaves is well developed the young plants may be transferred to nursery rows a foot apart with an allowance of four or five inches between the plants on a piece of ground which has been deeply forked and to which a dressing of plant food not over strong in nitrogen has been given—I use bone meal. Water well after planting, and keep the ground between the rows regularly hoed for the remainder of the season to develop sturdy growth. *After* the ground is well frozen protect the young plants with a *very light* covering of salt hay or some such material and transplant them to their permanent positions in the following spring.

Shop Windows *of* To-day

by DIANA NORTH

THE Pilot-Wheel lamp is ideal for an Early American room. The 11" base is finished in maple and walnut, and has a 6¼" pilot's wheel which operates the switch by means of a small brass chain around it. Height over all 14". The 11" parchment shade is cream color, lined with pale orange, and has a decoration of a brisk seascape in natural colors. Price complete $2.95 sent shipping charges collect. THE BOULEVARD SHOP, INC., *141-05 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, New York.*

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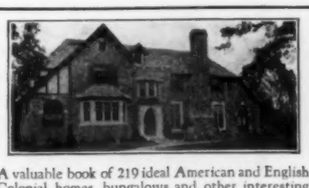

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In *and* About *the* Garden

[Richard Barron]

SOMETHING new has come into our domestic life, and it is good. People who hitherto have taken the garden as just a casual appurtenance to the suburban home have this year found in its offerings not only real recreation but the begining of an enthusiastic interest. People who have never before seriously gardened have built rockeries and attached pools. Nearly always that is the combination. Rural and country roadside florists and small nurseries have done a thriving business in catering to the developing demand for plants.

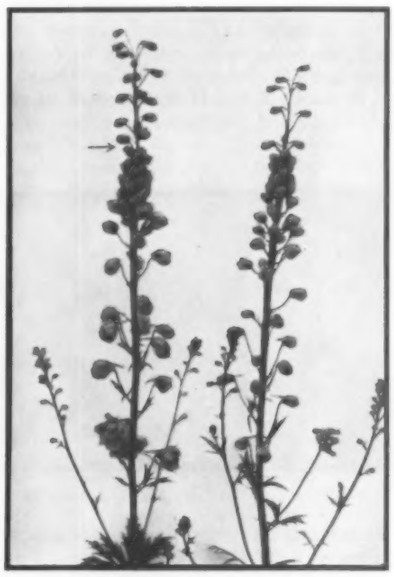
Rose varieties are being studied critically; and as for the small evergreen, it is almost in danger of being a too popular fad.

Perhaps this new garden interest is a reaction from the general depression and the developing of a more sedate manner of living and a keener understanding of the quieter joys of living. Whatever the cause, the fact is patent. Community garden clubs, centers of local pride and civic interest, not yet part of either of the great federated movements but purely local and personal, are creating and feeding upon this interest. All this means not only more gardens, but better gardens and better plants, and a growing intelligence and knowledge of how plants can be used and how they fit differently into different situations—that plants are not just merely plants but each has special qualities and specialized uses.

THE tendency to specializing in individual gardens is noteworthy. In addition to the lines of interests already suggested, there are gardens of Irises, of Peonies, of Daffodils; nor must we forget the Delphinium, that subtle flower, elusive as it is majestic, the bluest and showiest of all the blue flowers of summer, and responding to care. If any plant in my judgment is an index of cultural attention of the gardener, it is the Delphinium, for it will not grow in a garden untilled, uncultivated, unfed, untended; but given those things, especially beginning with tillage preparatory to planting, deep tillage, we may all have Delphiniums, even despite the blacks—descriptive name for the distorted congested tip of the shoot that collapses just at the time when the flowers should be forthcoming. This "disease"—it is really caused by a minute mite that sucks the juices and stunts the growth—is controllable, but as with so many other things in the garden, success is the reward for early vigilance. Best use a preventive spray. If not, spray as soon as the mite is detected, and kill it. If done properly and growing conditions are otherwise good, the plant will gratefully respond by taking on new growth.

The bacterial rot is something else again. For that there is no cure. When the plant collapses, it is done for. Yet slowly but surely it seems we are getting constitutional vigor in the plants. Better Delphiniums are more easily to be had to-day than was the case a few years ago, so progress is being made.

Perhaps the fostering care of the resuscitated American Delphinium Society will achieve its visioned goal. Dr. Leon H. Leonian, of the University of West Virginia, the new secretary, has demonstrated his efficiency in giving the Delphinium fans an informative bulletin which contains a vast lot of facts about the origin of the Delphinium, its trend and tendencies to-day. Hitherto an activity of the Pacific Coast, the American Delphinium Society is embracing a new era of nationwide expansion.



A cure for the Delphinium blacks. A pyrethrum extract spray was given when the end of the flower shoot was badly congested and blackened from the attacks of the cyclamen mite. Four days growth after spraying is shown above the arrow mark

OFTEN the problems and difficulties of cultivation of plants that one may run into are either inherent to the strain or type chosen or there may be climatic and regional handicaps—something that is not perhaps given full thought in the tendency to generalize in telling how to grow any given plant. The garden as we know it is a much mixed collection of plants, foreign or exotic, possibly native under a multitude of different conditions, and all brought together in an attempt to make them harmonize with each other and adjust themselves to a new set of living problems. They cannot always do it. But a plant in nature even does not always find itself in the location best fitted to its habits of growth; not necessarily so. There may be other controlling factors, and, taken into a new region, it may find an altogether more congenial environment than it did in its old home, just as the foreign insect pests sometimes spread rapidly when established in a new country. This rule of plant adaptation must be remembered however, as we broaden the spheres of intensive and highly artificial garden practice. The more exotic a plant, the more desirable it would seem to be, broadly speaking, and therefore the more care will be given. Careful tending will not change climatic adaptability, however. Thus plants from abroad brought into northern gardens and established there may not necessarily be easily taken into our gardens of the South. In fact, to be specific, every once in a while complaints are made of a failure of Tulips in the warmer parts of the country. Here in this instance it is not because the plants cannot grow if once they are planted but because the bulbs themselves are overheated in storage on ships and docks, etc., before planting. Tulip bulbs do not take kindly to temperatures running up over 100 degrees. All bulbs need careful storage when they are out of the ground which is an unnatural condition for them. Isn't it obvious that it is a climatic hazard that causes complaint of Tulip failures in the South when a lament of that nature is practically unheard of in the cold North? So watch your bulb supplies if you are planting this fall and satisfy yourself that the bulbs have not been overheated in transit or storage. Do not store bulbs, Tulips or anything else for that matter, in a hot garage or in an overheated cellar.

ONE of the significant outgrowths of the greater home garden love is the increase in fall flower shows. Of course, the Dahlia is dominant at this season and the leaders among the varieties change from year to year, so inexorable is the march of progress and change of fashion. The American Dahlia Society's show September 22nd and 23rd at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, is one of the big events of the season. This is preceded by the Third Atlantic City Flower and Garden Pageant opening on the 3rd and continuing for seven days. Both these events have achieved national importance. Attention to your local shows and coöperating in the events and lending support to the activities of your local garden club will all help for a spread of a greater community interest. As we gather at the fall shows we can commune over the achievements of the current season and to some extent get a forecast of the promises of next year. Keep in touch with and support your local flower show, be your community never so small nor the flower show itself never so local.

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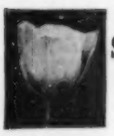

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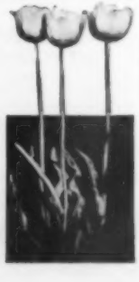

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(Continued from page 209)

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Garden reminders for August and September

North

The Flower Garden—The complete garden must have some Lilies. . . Try at least one variety for next spring's bloom. . . Perennials sown in May will be large enough soon for transplanting. Let them root in permanent locations before cold weather sets in. . . Sow other perennials in coldframe. . . Divide Primroses, Pyrethrums, and Perennial Poppies in August. . . Apply liquid manure to Chrysanthemums Dahlias, and Hydrangeas. . . Take cuttings of bedding plants. . . Plant Sweet-peas for next summer's bloom. . . In late September take cuttings of Anemone japonica. . . Forget-me-not, Pansies, and Bellis sown in August should be transplanted in September. . . Plant Peonies.

The Vegetable Garden—Seeds to be sown in August and September include Bush Beans, Endive, Lettuce, Corn Salad, Turnips, Early Peas, Cucumbers, Cabbage for coldframe, Cress, winter Radish, and Spinach. . . Thin out foliage of Tomatoes planted late. . . Pinch back Lima Beans and Pole Beans when they reach the tops of their supports. . . Cabbage growth is induced by good tillage. . . Blanch Early Celery. . . Spray Potatoes with Bordeaux mixture. . . The asparagus bed will appreciate a little plant food. . . Pinch tops of vines. . . When frost threatens pick tomatoes, even if they are green. . . Gather onions and put them away for the winter after drying. Pick when tops ripen. . . Dig hills as Potatoes die down.

Miscellaneous—Evergreens should be planted about middle of August. . . Bud Cherries, Peaches, etc., in August. . . Make new strawberry beds. . . Let sun get at grapes. . . Sow new lawns. . . Prune shade trees. . . Cut out old canes of berries. . . Transplant shrubs. . . In September take off runners from Strawberries planted in August. . . Order trees to be set out in the fall.

South

SEPTEMBER: *Miscellaneous*—This is the month to start the garden in the Far South. . . Clean up and trim summer-blooming shrubs, hedges, vines, clearing away surplus growth. . . Spray the entire garden with oil emulsion to kill scale insects about Sept. 15. . . Move any perennials that have not flourished where they are, and spade the beds deeply, putting in fertilizer. . . Get rid of weeds. Make a compost heap of leaves, roots, and branches. Burn all nut-grass, and any diseased leaves or parts of plants. . . Get Strawberry beds ready for planting next month. . . Sow English Rye or other winter grass over the Bermuda grass lawn, sprinkling with manure and river sand. . . Start Paperwhite Narcissus for Thanksgiving bloom in bowls in the house.

The Flower Garden—Stake and tie Dahlias, Poinsettias, and Chrysanthemums. . . Protect Chrysanthemums with cheesecloth from rain, wind, and excessive light. Pick off lower foliage, keep one head to a stalk, water daily, and spray with soap-suds for aphis. . . Cut back Stocks, Snapdragons, and other spring-blooming annuals which may bloom again. . . Plant Freesias, Iris, Oxalis, Hemerocallis, Calla Lily, yellow and white. Re-pot Cyclamen. . . Withhold water this month from Azaleas. Mulch with oak-leaves or peat moss. . . In the upper part of the South, plant Peonies. . . After Sept. 15, sow seeds of all early spring-blooming annuals—Pansies, Pinks, Sweet Alyssum, Calendula, Columbine, Stocks, etc. in boxes or sheltered beds. Sow Pansies, Eschscholtzia, Larkspur, and other deep-rooted plants where they are to grow. . . Prepare beds for new Roses, spading deeply and laying down oyster shells for drainage in the bottom. Fertilize and lightly prune ever-blooming Roses to blossom in October.

The Vegetable Garden—Sow salad vegetables, such as Parsley, Radish, Lettuce, Roquette, Kale, Cauliflower, Mustard, Turnips, Collards. . . Divide Onions, Chives, Shallots. . . Plant Peas, Beans, Carrots, Parsnips, Salsify, and other hardy vegetables. . . Keep the ground well worked, and do not let it bake. . . If English sparrows eat up seeds just sown, protect with white cotton string stretched across the beds. . . Gather pumpkins, cashaw, and mirliton as they ripen, and if frost threatens, cut these and the tomatoes and bring them in to ripen indoors.

The West Coast

AUGUST: If crowded, divide and move Japanese Iris, before new growth begins. Plant in partial shade, providing much moisture. Also move or divide Iris cretensis (stylosa) for winter blooming. . . Water Gladiolus after blooming, while the plant is storing its food. Plant Sweet-peas in Southern California for Christmas, also Lobelia, Nemesia, and Petunias. . . Layer Carnations, and make cuttings of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Violas, Pansies, Hydrangeas, Heliotrope, Petunias. Salvias, Verbenas, and Gazanias. . . Plant Iris cretensis in full sun, but wind-sheltered and in soil free from lime. Continue planting Freesias and plant Roman Hyacinths, Chinese Primroses, Callas, and Lilium candidum. Sow brief-blooming Schizanthus at intervals. . . Water the Roses at the month end. Water the Amaryllis in groups for succession of bloom.

SEPTEMBER: Look well after the autumn blooming plants, fertilizing and watering. Keep Chrysanthemums and Dahlias staked and protected. Also the tall Campanula pyramidalis. . . Put the garden in order, removing annuals and spent blossoms, and raking up the dead leaves for the compost pile. Dig and fertilize the soil, leaving it loose and open for the early rains, and if delayed, do not neglect irrigation. . . Complete planting Freesias and Watsonias and plant Roman Hyacinths for succession. Plant dwarf Gladiolus, Oxalis, Snowdrops, Callas, and Spanish, Dutch, and English Iris. Begin planting Narcissus and other bulbs. . . Sow Primula malacoides, divide the Primroses and set out the seedlings previously sown. Layer Magnolias, and make cuttings of Camellias, Rhododendrons, Veronica, etc. . . Plant now Vinca major and minor (Periwinkle) in partial shade.

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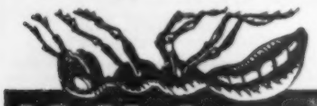

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Iris that bloom all season

Continued from page 180

King Karl, peach ground, peppered red; Frieda Mohr, a gigantic deep pink; Robert W. Wallace, deep violet purple; Mildred Presby, white standards and pansy violet falls; Thorsten, a rich deep blue bi-color. Three of the latest varieties to bloom in this section should be added, namely: Ambassadeur, a dark rich blend; Tansy, a very deep yellow; and Sunset, a coppery blend, suffused soft violet. This will carry us past the middle of June in New York latitude.

The Siberian Iris bloom at about the same time as the Tall Bearded Iris and add variety to the collection. An inexpensive collection would consist of Blue Flame, soft sky blue; Periwinkle, the finest dark purple; Bob White, pure snow white; Nurse Cavell, white veined violet; and Kingfisher Blue, a very tall deep blue.

The Japanese Iris with large flat flowers now comes in, beginning in June and on through July. A dozen good ones are Blue Danube, indigo blue; Bokhara, pink; Carlton Childs, white with purple veins; Helen Wells, amethyst violet; Iso-no-nami, soft blue, one of the latest; Koko-no-iro, gigantic violet purple; Mahogany, mahogany red; Mount Blanc, pure snow white; Nazimova, marbled reddish violet and white; Shikoku, white edged lavender; Taiheiraku, rich claret; Warai-hotei, lavender blue. A Chinese Iris, just beginning to become known in this country blooms profusely throughout August.

We now come to the fall blooming group. Among the best of these are Jean Siret and Souv. de Lieut. Chavagnac. Autumn King, blue purple, Autumn Queen, white, Peggy Babbington, pure yellow and Golden Harvest, yellow blend cover this field.

Only those Irises that are hardy anywhere and easily grown have been mentioned. The principal thing to be remembered is to avoid lime and bonemeal in treating the Japanese Iris. For them well decayed stable manure is the best feeding I have found. The Japanese and Siberian Iris like plenty of moisture; all the others enjoy a rather dry condition and good drainage, and will respond to a good plant food.

Dutch bulbs as winter house plants

Continued from page 205

make sure that the root systems are sufficiently developed raise a crock, clean off the top, examine it for rootlets around the top edge and at the bottom drain. Some bulb growers are selling a bulb prepared for forcing.

Any good garden soil mixed with sand or ashes to make it friable can be used. It should be loose enough so that when some of it is pressed together in the hand it will not form a lump but will fall apart. There is a prepared fibrous material for sale which contains the proper ingredients that is perfectly odorless into which the bulbs may be planted but this added expense is not essential to secure fine blooms. Some pieces of broken crocks or small stones placed in the bottom of the crocks as drainage is very necessary. Cover the bulbs with the earth setting them so that about an inch is left between the earth and the top edge of the crock.

For the first few days after the crocks have been taken out of the ground, or until top growth starts, they may be kept in a semi-dark and cool place. As soon as the shoots are well started they must be given light. Keep the plants in a cool room. Then when they are about to burst into bloom they are at the proper stage to be brought into the living quarters. Keep them well watered until through blooming. A little feeding before blooming is beneficial. Use a solution of a good chemical plant food.

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